

# THE CULTIVATOR.

NEW

"TO IMPROVE THE SOIL AND THE MIND."

SERIES

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## THE CULTIVATOR

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## Foreign Correspondence.

### MR. NORTON'S LETTERS—No. XVI.

Laboratory of Ag. Chem. Association, }  
Edinburgh, July 31, 1845. }

L. TUCKER, Esq.—At the close of my last letter, I had reached Lynn, a town of some commercial importance, near the mouth of the Ouse. After leaving Lynn, our road as far as Boston, lay across a flat, low country, the greater part of which, is but just above the ordinary level of the sea, and some is actually lower, the water being kept out by embankments. Large tracts have in this way been rescued from the sea, and there are men living who have seen boats sailing where luxuriant grain now waves. The soil of this region is of a deep black color and rather stiff, but is very rich, as the crops attested in places where it was well dried. As this implies, a superabundance of water is the great difficulty. The farmers there seem to have but little idea of draining properly. They have their fields divided off by large open drains or ditches, which do the work but very imperfectly. Though the fall is very little on most of the lands, tile drains, rightly made, and at proper intervals, would carry off the water. Where the land is actually below the level of the sea, a hole might be dug in some central point to collect the water, which might then be pumped up by a windmill, and conducted into the sea. This method is extensively practiced in Holland. By a perfect drainage, these lands would become exceedingly valuable, and equal in fertility any in the kingdom. Our next stage, from Boston to Sleaford, was also over a soil capable of yielding immense returns; it lies higher than that near the coast, and is consequently more easily freed from water. Judging from appearances, however, thorough draining is yet confined to a small portion of the farms. Near Sleaford the vegetation was remarkably strong and of a good color. Soon after leaving that place, there was a change for the worse. The soil became light and thin, resting on the *oolite* formation. Formerly an extensive moor stretched nearly to Lincoln, 20 miles, and so desolate was it, that a lofty pillar was erected on some high ground in the centre, as a landmark for bewildered travellers. This pillar remains, but is no longer surrounded by a barren waste; within sight of it, are now some of the best cultivated farms in Lincolnshire.

We visited the farm of Mr. Frankish, about eight

miles from Sleaford, one of the last reclaimed from its natural state. When he took it the whole was a light sandy heath. The soil is still light of course, but wonderfully improved. Clover now grows well there, though he says it is not quite certain to take. His wheat is from five to six quarters per acre. I noticed one wheat stack which was computed to contain 140 quarters, or 1120 bushels. He had two others nearly as large.

The stacks in Scotland are small and round; here they are oblong, and very high and wide. I saw one in the north of Lincolnshire, said to be forty feet in height. They are finished with great nicety, and the wheat will keep for many years, excepting mice and rats in great numbers find their way to it. In some parts of this farm there are but three or four inches of soil above the *oolite* limestone, which lies in small loose fragments to a depth of perhaps a foot farther. The subsoil plow would be of great use there to deepen the soil, by going down through the fragments of *oolite*. Their gradual decomposition also would then be of benefit to the soil with which they would be intermixed.

Mr. Frankish's large stock manufactures much barn-yard manure, but beside that he uses very large quantities of rape-dust and bones; he has a mill expressly for grinding these last. He has not yet dissolved them in sulphuric acid. He is trying this year a small quantity of Guano. We found that in this district, rape-dust and bones were almost universally employed. On our way to Lincoln, we looked at one or two other farms that lay about the middle of the old moor. Substantially the same system is pursued on them all. We reached Lincoln on Saturday evening, and on Monday morning resumed our northward progress. In the course of the day we visited six or seven of the best Lincolnshire farms.

We were much pleased at Stannwell's farm, Mr. Russell, about twenty-six miles from Lincoln. This and several adjoining farms, formed, a short time since, an extensive rabbit warren, and was a mere sandy waste when Mr. Russell took it. He has in a few years made wonderful improvements. Upon the very lightest fields, he has carted large quantities of clay and marl, producing thus, good crops where scarce a blade of grass was to be found before. His wheat and turneps were looking particularly well. In the course of our day's journey we passed successively across the upper and lower *oolite* formations, (the name *oolite* is given to a peculiar species of limestone,) and finally came upon the chalk of the Lincolnshire wolds. Here we visited during the afternoon, a number of very fine farms, especially deserving of notice, because made from the thin chalk soils of the wolds. We still found a want of subsoiling and draining, but certainly were disposed to yield a very high place to those farmers whom we visited. Guano has been little used there as yet, but bones and rape-dust very largely. The turneps are mostly fed off by sheep; the wheat crops are not often more than 4 or 4½ quarters, 32 to 36 bushels, but the grain is of excellent quality; barley does admirably. We could very profitably have passed many days among these farms, but were obliged to cross the Humber on the following morning.

Our next stop was near Wakefield, at the estate of which our companion, Mr. Breckenridge, was manager. Here we found many evidences of his encouragement to

the improver. The soil is that of the coal measures, generally inclining to clay, and often very stiff. He has induced most of the tenants on the estate to drain their lands, and he told me that the harvest is fully ten days earlier in consequence. The subsoil plow is also here in full operation. The pasture fields on the best farms were remarkably fine. On our way to Wakefield, the next afternoon, we saw the farm of our other fellow-traveller, Mr. Johnson. In every respect, it was one of the very best that we had visited. The crops were excellent, and scarcely a weed to be discovered. At Wakefield our little party separated, after a most pleasant and profitable week. I might fill many sheets with details, but fear to weary your patience by anything more than this slight sketch. I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN PITKIN NORTON.

#### CULTURE OF THE POTATOE IN SCOTLAND.

Featherhall, Midlothian, August, 1845.

To the Editor of the *Albany Cultivator* :—

I shall now detail to you, the most approved practice, in regard to the cultivation of the different crops, and shall devote this letter to that of potatoes, which may be regarded as the commencement of the rotation in the district in which it is reared.

The land, which the previous season had been under oats, is plowed before the winter frosts set in, with a furrow varying in depth from eight to nine or ten inches. In giving the first furrow for any of the fallow crops, it is considered good practice, to cleave down the ridges, taking care, however, to preserve the original furrows if the land is not thoroughly drained. The advantages of this plan are, the levelling of the field, thus rendering the subsequent cross plowing more perfect and more easily accomplished. It also affords greater facilities for the escape of sudden and severe falls of rain on undrained or retentive soils, and more perfectly exposes all parts of the soil to the action of the frost during winter. The land having been plowed in the manner already described, and that when it is not too much saturated with moisture, the furrows at the headlands and the water courses are cleaned out, so as to prevent any water from lodging.

When the drying winds of March have fairly set in, and the land is relieved of that excess of moisture which usually prevails through the winter, the field is harrowed so as to pulverize the surface, and is then plowed in a direction across the ridges. This furrow is generally eleven or twelve inches in depth, or as deep as the plow will work. It is then harrowed with four or five turns, and rolled if found necessary; after which it again receives a double turn of the harrows, and the root weeds which have been brought to the surface, and freed of adhering soil by the different operations, are carefully collected into heaps by bands of women and boys, and removed from the field. Should these various operations not have rendered the soil clean, or of sufficiently fine tilth, it is either grubbed with Finlayson's harrow, or again plowed, harrowed, and rolled, and the weeds collected as before. If the land has been allowed to become foul, or is of a very stiff nature, it is sometimes plowed a third time, so as to render the soil very fine, and absolutely free from weeds. I have found it an excellent plan in cleaning foul land, to give it (prior to the spring plowing) a turn of the Finlayson harrow to the depth of four inches, then to harrow, roll, and collect the weeds brought up. The advantage of this is, that a considerable portion of the weeds are removed before they are mixed through the large quantity of soil stirred by the deep spring furrow; and that portion too, which being then laid undermost by the plow, is most difficult to be got rid of afterwards. In preparing clay land for green crops, I have tried the following plan with success: As soon as possible in autumn, I plow and otherwise work the land, then open the drills, and allow it to remain in this state till the time of planting. The plow is then passed along the drills, for the purpose of removing any soil which may have fallen from the sides of the ridgelets by the action of the frost; the

manure and seed are then deposited, and the ridgelets split by the double mold plow. A fine "crumb" is thus placed over the manure and seed, excluding the air and drouth, and affording a suitable nidus for the young plants; and this in a soil, which any amount of labor, by the ordinary method in dry seasons, would hardly reduce finer than a mass of clods the size of road metal. The saving of spring labor effected by this plan, is also an important item in its favor.

But to return from these digressions. The field having been properly worked, in the way which I have endeavored to explain, two plows, each drawn by two horses, proceed to open the drills which are usually twenty-seven inches wide. The manure, which has been turned about eight days previously, and allowed to attain a slight degree of fermentation, is then carted out and deposited in heaps, commonly in every fifth drill. A person follows the cart dividing the heaps equally among them, while five spreaders with small forks or "grapes," distribute the manure regularly along the drill. These are followed by an equal number of planters with the seed which they drop seven inches apart. After the plows have opened fifteen drills, they return and cover two of those first opened, in which the manure and seed has been deposited; they then open two in going, and cover two in returning, and so on; thus there are never more than fifteen drills open at once. By the method detailed, the seed and manure are but a very short time exposed to the sun and air, while I am satisfied that there is no plan more economical of labor, for if there are a proper number of men at the dung hill, not an instant of the time of any individual in the field is lost. Thus, if the dung hills are conveniently placed, two plows, three carts, three men filling manure, one boy driving, and one man dragging out the heaps, in addition to the field workers already mentioned, will finish in the best style, three Scots acres per day, supposing such were to receive forty tons of manure, about the average quantity allowed. The planting of each field is concluded by working and planting the headlands, cleaning the hedge roots, or bottoms of walls, and planting by the spade, the corners, as well as all other places not accessible to the plows. The beginning of May is as late as it is considered prudent to plant.

The potatoes used for sets or seed as they are termed, are for the most part brought from some of the high, cold districts, where the land has been lately reclaimed from a state of nature. Those from moss are most esteemed. Peebleshire and the upper ward of Lanarkshire furnish a large portion of those used in Midlothian. As the price generally exceeds the ordinary market rates, while the Lothian farmers themselves do the half of the cartage, the raising of potatoes for seed, has of late years added very much to the resources of the farmers in these bleak moorland districts.

Few subjects have attracted more attention in the agricultural world, than the cause of the failure of the potatoe crop, but it still seems hid in impenetrable mystery. It is now a well ascertained fact, that potatoes grown in the potatoe districts of the Lothians, will not reproduce themselves in a healthy manner. I observe in a late number of the "*American Agriculturist*" what I have heard also stated in this country, that the application of manure in the drill, tends to increase the destructive effects of rot. This I must take leave to doubt, as on the only farms in this parish, which have entirely escaped this scourge, the manure is never applied in any other manner. It is of the utmost consequence, that the seed should not be kept in large heaps, neither before nor after cutting, as fermentation is easily induced, and I am aware, has often taken place when little suspected. The quantity of seed used for an acre is four-fifths of a ton.

Soon after planting, the drills are rolled with a light roller, and when the stems are within a short distance of the surface, they are saddle-harrowed. By this means the annual weeds which may have germinated are destroyed, and before another braird can make its appearance, the crop is ready for the hoe. Whenever the rows can be distinctly traced, a drill grubber is passed down between them, being adjusted by means of its screw, to go as close to the young plants as is consistent



with their safety. They are then immediately hand hoed, and in the course of ten days they are again horse and hand hoed, and slightly molded with the double mold plow. The growth is now very rapid, and just before the stems from the contiguous drills begin to meet, the grubber is again passed between the rows, this time narrowly set, and drawn by two horses, so as to loosen the soil to as great a depth as possible. They are now finally earthed up, and if the crop is good the stems soon begin to interlace, and in a week or two present an unbroken surface of leaves and bloom.

Early in October, the crop is raised either with the fork or plow, and stored partly in houses, and partly in long conical heaps on the surface of the ground, which are slightly covered with straw and then with earth to the depth of six or eight inches. The earth for this purpose, is obtained by digging a trench along the sides of the heap, thus forming a drain which prevents any water from lodging in the interior. These heaps or "pits" as they are termed, are generally from five to five and a half feet in width, and four feet in height, and are occasionally of great length, containing sometimes 6000 bushels.

The yield of this crop varies from eight to fourteen tons, but there have been instances of eighteen and twenty tons per Scots acre, of marketable potatoes being raised.

In the district around Edinburgh, the potatoe crop is of the first importance. This will be readily understood, when I mention that *here* four contiguous farms have always 200 or 220 acres under it, and as the manure when brought to the field does not cost less than 7s. per ton, it will be seen, that if to this we add rent, seed, and labor, a sum little short of £1200 is involved in the growth of fifty acres, exclusive altogether of any profit. The price which has been obtained for these two years past, was 45s. per ton, but some years it has reached 60s. and 80s. The moderate price of late years, has been in a great measure owing to the low price of oatmeal, and a considerable importation from Ireland.

The use of portable manures is gaining ground greatly as an auxiliary to the ordinary manure. Guano on any soil at the rate of three or four cwts. per acre, and rape dust on strong soils, at the rate of six or eight cwts., sown on the drills above the dung, are found to yield a very remunerating profit. Mixtures, containing the elements of the stem and tubers, have also been applied with great success, and as chemistry advances, they will no doubt be much more commonly used. As our scientific knowledge becomes more perfect, and more diffused, those unsuccessful attempts at the application of principles to practice will be more rare, and when they do occur, instead of throwing discredit on science, and producing doubt and hesitation, they will be referred to the true cause—the errors or want of knowledge of the operator.

I am, &c.

JNO. GIRDWOOD.

#### LETTERS FROM MR. HORSFORD—No. VII.

Giessen, June 20th, 1845.

MR. TUCKER—I am reminded by an American friend, that an account of a day's life in Geissen, would be interesting to your readers; and willing to minister to their gratification, at least in an effort so inconsiderable, I will give you my yesterday's history.

At half past five, I was awakened by the servant to whom I am indebted for all my home comforts. She brought me the biscuit and cup of milk which constitute my regular breakfast, and soon after my coat and boots. At ten minutes past six, I was with about fifteen other young chemists, in Dr. Fresenius' little Laboratory, listening to a Lecture upon the science of Sugar Manufacturing—the detection of impurities—the distinction between grape, cane, and milk sugar, &c., &c. You may be a little surprised to learn that this already famed man, is but twenty-six years old—one of the most indefatigable and industrious of men. This lecture was one of a course upon *Economical Chemistry*, which is given two days in the week. On two other

days, at the same hour, I hear him upon *qualitative and quantitative organic analysis*; and on Monday of each week the same hour and the one following, are appropriated to blow-pipe investigation with Prof. Will, who in Giessen is second only to Liebig, and is indeed accredited one of the first organic chemists of the day.

From seven to eight, I was seated with five or six others, in Liebig's auditorium, listening to Prof. Ropp, on crystallography, and determining crystalline forms. The lectures of this gentleman are given three mornings of each week, and to them is added an exercise in crystallographic drawing, in the afternoon of Saturday, from two to five o'clock.

At a quarter past eight I was at work in the laboratory. [NOTE.—It is almost impossible to escape an almost unparalleled use of the first personal pronoun, in this personal history, and I beg that as this is by far the simplest mode of making a relation, I may be indulged in it, and moreover, that the apology which is by me deemed due, shall be sought in an honest wish to satisfy the not censurable curiosity of my friends in relation to the Giessen chemical school, and student life in Germany.] Just now, my first duty in the laboratory, is the microscopic examination of some fluids in ferment. The essential cause in fermentation is not yet settled and is full of interest. This occupies me but a few moments. I then go to labors with ash and mineral analysis, which it would be impossible to detail, and to organic combustions, which alternate with the former, as processes are waited for, to preparations of re-agents, &c. At five minutes past eleven, I was listening with about ninety others to Liebig's lecture. It is every day of the week. His lecture, always brilliant, and yet possessing this attribute quite independent of experiments, continued till about half-past twelve,—sometimes it continues till nearly one.

I received, two or three days since, the *Cultivator*, containing my first impressions of our great teacher, and warm as was my admiration when those impressions were committed to paper, it has only increased with each day's acquaintance. It is as impossible to give an adequate idea of these lectures, as it would be to revive Raphael's studio and its master through the letter of a correspondent of this century. Pens, paper, and language have an humbler office. In the lectures upon hydrogen, we have, I presume, from forty to fifty experiments daily, and in others, scarcely a single experiment, and yet all quite alike interesting. Indeed, in the review, I find it much more difficult to recall experiments, than the statements he made—so rich in thought are these every-day communications. This is their distinguishing attribute. It is the practice in all the lectures to take notes in ink of every proposition, experiment, explanation, and application—otherwise it would be beyond human power to recall any proportion of the mass of fact and theory which is given. I use this word theory not in the sense of censure, which is the more frequently mistaken conception of its meaning. A theory is an explanation of phenomena.

The lecture was upon arsenic, with all the modes for its detection in organic matter, and then an especial course for its unvarying detection, without compounding with antimony. As it is exceedingly simple and may be of service, I will give it you.

Put the food, stomach, intestines, or other matter supposed to contain arsenic, either as the lower or higher acid, in a vessel containing water—boil with the addition of hydrochloric acid, and successive additions of powdered chlorate of potash. After boiling till the organic matters rise to the surface, or coagulate—filter, and all the arsenic will be in the liquid as *arsenic acid*. Now boil with sulphurous acid to reduce the arsenic to arsenous acid, and continue boiling till all sulphurous acid is expelled. Then add sulphuretted hydrogen, either from water saturated with it, or by the gas—and all the arsenic will be thrown down as a sulphurous compound. Filter, and there will remain upon the paper, beside the sulphuret of arsenic, perhaps some organic matters. Re-dissolve with ammonia, and the organic matters remain in the filter, while the sulphuret goes through. Hydrochloric acid throws down the sulphuret

again, which may be filtered and dried between absorbing paper, and finally in a water bath or sand bath, or on a stove, with some paper around it. When dry, take a mixture of one part of cyanide of potassium to three of carbonate of soda, and rub them well together. To one part of the sulphuret of arsenic, add twelve of the mixture, and rub them in a mortar. Bring this mixture in a tube of half an inch in diameter or a little less, and lead into it dry carbonic acid gas, to expel all atmospheric air. After gently heating this tube throughout its whole length with a spirit-lamp, to draw out all moisture, bring a strong flame under the mixture and heat to redness. The arsenic will abandon its sulphuret, and at a little distance be precipitated upon the glass tube forming a metallic mirror. If antimony were present, it would remain behind. This simple experiment is perfectly decisive—a metallic mirror in this instance can have come from nothing but arsenic.

At the close of the lecture, I went to my lodgings to dinner. Most of the chemists dine at *The Rappen*, a hotel where the suite of dishes amounts to ten or more. I joined them last winter, but finding the fare too luxurious, I sought the more prevailing mode of German students, that of dining on prescribed dishes, whose number and variety can be controlled. My dinner of yesterday was a kind of bread and milk soup, an early favorite dish—a bit of wild swine flesh, potatoes, and a dessert. The soup, meat, vegetables, and dessert, are varied every day. While my dinner is being arranged and at its close, and indeed as it progresses, I review my notes of the morning lectures.

Half an hour after dinner is given to the *Cultivator*, *Argus*, and *Journal*—sheets for which I feel an indescribable affection here, and for which I feel grateful to my friends—and I enter the laboratory to work on till half-past six, or later, as the case may be. Then I go to walk, or, with more than two hundred others, distributed all along the river for a mile, to bathe in the Lahn. The temperature, which has for the last few days ranged from 80 to 92 degrees, drives sleep out of possibility without it. At eight I am in my room—occupy the time till half-past ten with calculating analyses, reading the chemical journals, and closing the affairs of the day. Before resuming the books, however, I repeat my luxury of the biscuit and cup of milk.

Thus passed yesterday. On two other days of the week I hear Prof. Will upon inorganic analysis, a course which I heard in the winter, and through which I have worked in the laboratory, but which I cannot permit to pass unheard, so impossible is it to make a step of progress in inorganic chemistry without familiarity with all known reactions, or at least with the scheme of inorganic analysis.

Respectfully yours, E. N. HORSFORD.

#### MR. MITCHELL'S LETTERS—No. X.

Paris, Aug., 1845.

LUTHER TUCKER, Esq.—There being little to mention of Agricultural interest at Paris, I propose to give you in the present, some scattered notes of British travel. My observation extended over nearly all England—only two counties, Shropshire and Norfolk were unvisited. Through Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and a large part of Derbyshire, and Berwickshire, (in Scotland,) I strolled on foot. During this pedestrian range of over three hundred miles, I took frequent occasions to visit the farm houses, and laborer's cottages along the way; have observed as closely as circumstances admitted, the habits of the industrial portions of the population, have conversed with them at their simple homes, and in the fields, and not unfrequently have made trial of their implements of husbandry beside them. Two or three bouts round a field in South Devon, I remember going, with my hands to the stilt of a crazier plow than I ever saw in the most retired districts of New England. Only a month since, I wearied myself to exhaustion with one of the heavy Cumberland scythes, which, though exceedingly clumsy, and ill fitted in every other respect, are of the best tempered metal, and retain a fine edge. The mower was at

first, unwilling to trust his scythe in my hands, but after promising him a sixpence *pour boire*, he willingly granted the favor, and admitted the work to be very fairly done. Should circumstances admit, the results of this observation may be reduced to something like method. In the hurry of travel, and the excitement of constantly recurring novelties, I can only snatch from my note-book a fragment or two, which may be of interest to your readers.

And first, of the famous model farm at Dublin. On the 28th of last April, I took a car in Sackville-street, and instructed the carman to drive me to the model farm, near Glasnevin, about three miles from the town. The environs of Dublin, in point of judicious and thorough cultivation, are surpassed by those of no other British city, and in respect of rich scenery, are excelled by none, except perhaps those of Edinburgh. In fact the whole country, for three or four miles about the town is a garden;—not a garden only in the richness and variety of its products, but from the fact, that nearly every inch of its cultivated soil is turned up with the spade, and levelled with the rake. The plow is indeed used, and of every variety—the subsoil, the wheel, and the double mould, but the spade, within the distance of Dublin above mentioned, invariably attends, or follows their operation. The consequence is, a heavy tilth, that gives the grasses a dark luxuriance of growth, and to every crop a most extraordinary robustness.

The model farm offers no exception to these general appearances; indeed, its fields are distinguished from its neighbors, by the neatness with which the crops were laid down, by the trim attire of its fences and hedges, and if possible, by the superior exuberance of its vegetation. Stopping in a little lane which turns off the high road, and leaving the car at a pretty white gate, opening upon the approach to the farmery, I strolled down the gravel walk toward the house, which was but some seventy or eighty rods distant. On either side of the way, were slight hedges of flowers and shrubs, over which were seen in rich profusion the many colored crops of the farm. The house is of stone, sufficiently large to accommodate sixteen or seventeen apprentices, beside the proper offices of husbandry, and is without any great pretensions to architectural style. But there are vines being trained over it, and a thousand little decorations of shrub and flower, which are better than such pretensions, and which show that scientific skill, and first rate practical abilities may be, and are associated with regard for, and love of beauty, without harming the one or the other.

The farm is a level surface, in the form of a parallelogram, and of about sixty acres in extent. It has been in the occupancy of the present proprietor but a few years, who leases it,—subject to the general supervision of the agricultural board, at a rent of \$1,500 a year. Sixteen or seventeen young men, such as are recommended to the board, are apprenticed to the farmer, and perform all the labor, without other remuneration than their board, and the opportunity to learn proper farm management. Besides these, a very large and fluctuating number of persons preparing for school keeping in the agricultural districts, attend at the farmery two mornings in the week, for lectures upon agricultural subjects, and every Saturday, for personal observation of farm duties.

The manager is no humbug; neither overrating the aids of science, nor underrating the advantages of field practice; he understands his duty, and has the energy to fulfil it. I found him in the cattle yard, giving some final directions to the stable hands, before going to the fields. The yard is a square, with the sheds and stables about it, upon every side except the south. It there opens into a larger yard, into which the cows are turned for an hour or two every morning for exercise. The number was, I think, twelve, beside several young cattle. They are fed wholly in the stalls, upon fresh cut Italian grass, bruised oats, and in winter, roots and hay. These cattle, with several horses, two or three at least, are sustained, and in first rate order, from only thirteen acres in grass, beside, as the manager assured me, putting up several tons for winter use. The cows are of no particular breed—being intermixture of the Ayrshire and



Durham, and Devon, with some traces of Jersey blood. One or two were crosses of the Short-horn and Ayrshire; but if I remember rightly, no pure blooded animal was in the herd. And it may be remarked in passing, that the cows about Dublin seemed to me superior, in all those points which make a good milker, to those I have met with in any other part of Britain. Eight quarts at a milking was the average yield at the model farm. Great attention is paid to the making of manure, and the system of soiling, the best possible for securing most fertilizing material, is thoroughly pursued. From six to eight hundred tons are made in a year. Draining and subsoiling are practiced upon the most improved plans; and the lessee was earnest in his commendation of them; he pointed me out a bit of land which presented a rough, yellowish, and altogether most unfruitful appearance, occasioned by subsoiling; "but," said he, "after two or three weeks of sun, and one or two thorough dressings, I will bring it to the condition of that along side it, which was last year in the same case," pointing to a strip of rich black loam, preparing for a crop of ruta bagas. Thorough tillage is his motto, and he regards the spade as the best of all implements of husbandry, which for England, Ireland, and Scotland, it undoubtedly is, both for reducing the land to the best possible state of cultivation, and socially, for giving employment to the thousands who are poorly employed, and in consequence, poorly fed.

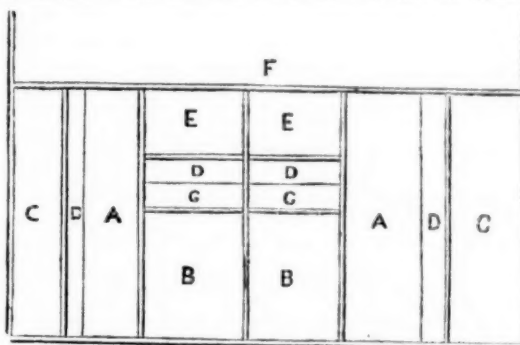
Every variety of crop is raised upon the farm to a greater or less extent. Of all the grasses, the Italian rye grass is his favorite, both for nutriment and yield. Little clover is grown. The winter grains were promising well, but his chief dependance is upon the products of the dairy. The field work for the day, at the time of my visit, was the preparation of an acre or two of ground for ruta bagas. It had been plowed I know not how many times; all that remained to be done was the throwing of wide furrows with the double mould plow, at intervals of two feet—the strewing of manure, in no stinted quantity along the whole length of the drills, the lapping of a furrow from either side over the manure—the running of a light drill upon the top of the ridge—the dropping of the seed—careful covering with the hand-hoe, and the running of a light roller over all. The management of the farm dispenses with most of those labor saving machines, which prevail in many parts of England, and which do all operations at once. It is the policy of the manager to do every thing in the best possible way; and in ordinary cases, for the best possible way, a man's hands are the best possible means. Beside, whether overlooked or not, it is very desirable to offer to the land-holders of Ireland, such demonstration, that it is their best pocket-policy to bring into active employment all the idle hands of the kingdom.

I need hardly say that entire order prevailed in all the work—that every hand had its peculiar duty to perform, that every implement was in serviceable order, and had its place when unused, that the buildings were of the utmost neatness, all of them admirably designed for their particular purposes. In short, it is a model farm, not only for Ireland, but for whoever raises a crop. And its influence is felt more and more; not only in the immediate vicinity, where the mode of cultivation has improved latterly to a wonderful extent, but in distant districts where the school-masters, who derive their notions from weekly observation of such exemplary management, have carried their instructions. Nor is this institution the only one in Ireland. At Leopardstown, south of Dublin, and upon a gentle eminence overlooking the bay, has lately been established an Agricultural College. I passed it on my way through a most beautiful country to Wicklow, but unfortunately had not time for a visit. At Londonderry, in the north, or near it, is also a similar establishment, said to be the oldest of its kind in the United Kingdom. By the aid of these institutions—not only of their special instructions, but by the spirit they diffuse, the agriculture of Ireland is gaining ground—literally, gaining ground, year by year; and who does not believe that similar establishments, here and there, in our country, even though they should be set on foot by the enor-

mity of a public appropriation, would be equally advantageous?

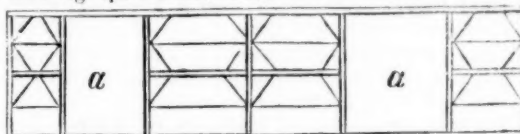
By my next writing, I shall probably have resumed my line of march, and may give you some notes of a pedestrian ramble towards the eastern borders of France, until then remaining, Yours truly, D. G. MITCHELL.

### Domestic Correspondence.



PLAN OF A BARN.—Fig. 88.

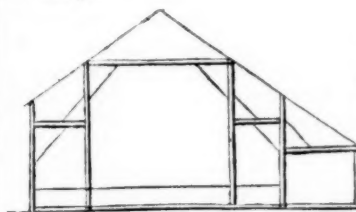
The accompanying plan was drawn at the request of a friend, and gives very good satisfaction. It is designed principally for neat stock, but with little variation would make a sheep-barn. It is intended for a side-hill, the front resting upon a wall. It would be desirable for the ground to slope to the south, as the yard would come upon that side. There are many advantages to be gained by building upon a side-hill.



Side view, resting upon the wall.—Fig. 89.

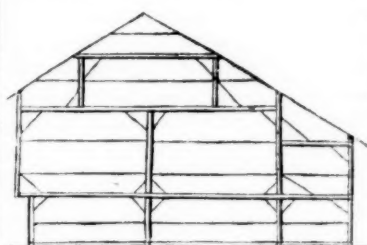
REFERENCES.—A A, lower floors, 9 feet wide. B B, bay, 20 by 30. C C, stable, 9 by 35. E E, stable, 10 by 30. D D, manger, 3 feet wide. G G, space, 3 feet wide. F, shed, 10 by 70. a a, barn doors.

The main barn is 70 feet by 35, being more convenient to have greater length than width, with a shed 10 feet in width the whole length. The basement is framed by itself. It has 100 feet of stabling, without taking the upper story.



Centre Cross-section.—Fig. 90.

Some objection has been made to the beams being made so low. Having conversed with an experienced carpenter, I found there was no objection to framing them into the false plates, the inside bents being so that they will not interfere with unloading, as may be seen in fig. 90.



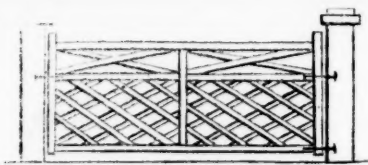
End View, with the shed —Fig. 91.

One of the greatest advantages of this plan, is in unloading the hay, requiring only one hand to take it away in any part of the barn, the hay being seven feet lower than the floor where the cart stands.

This plan will admit of many alterations without altering the principle.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Winter grain, if not already in the ground, should be sown as soon as possible.



ORNAMENTAL GATE.—Fig. 92.

The frame is composed of hard wood sticks,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches square; the lattice of boards 2 inches wide and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick, well riveted together at each crossing, which prevents the possibility of swagging.

Middlefield, Ms., 1845.

LAWRENCE SMITH.

#### GOOD SHEEP—HEAVY FLEECES.

I have noticed, Mr. Editor, some statements of the high shearing properties of Col. Randall's flock, A. L. Bingham's, and some others, in the last two numbers of the *Cultivator*. These facts are of some interest and importance to all engaged in sheep husbandry. In your recent visit to Vermont, had you extended your tour as far as Williston, I could have shown you a very superior flock of sheep, which for the number, I think, is not far surpassed by any other in New England. Let me give you a few facts in regard to the shearing of my last clip. Each fleece was weighed as it came off, with steel-yards, that had been compared with Fairbank's Patent Scales, and found to be perfectly accurate—and the weight was recorded at the time.

I had 42 ewes that sheared six pounds and a quarter of very clean washed wool. One yearling buck that sheared 8 lbs. 10 ounces. And one, also a yearling, which sheared 10 lbs. and 8 oz., and the shearers will testify that the wool was very thoroughly washed. I had 3 sheep that sheared between 7 and 8 pounds—12 that sheared nearly up to seven—and so on, and 88 that went nearly to six lbs. each. Of my whole flock of 207—90 of which were yearlings—the exact average was five pounds and three quarters of an ounce. Some of the yearlings went as low as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., and two old ewes that had shed a great part of their wool went below three pounds. I have seen no account where the average on so large a flock was so great. My flock has been established within two years, and I have spared no pains or expense in making the best selections. My flock is made up of Gaudaloupes from the Shaker Farms, Enfield, N. H., and of Paulars, so called, from the flocks of the Messrs. Cutting, and Mr. T. C. Wright, Shoreham, and M. Bingham, and A. L. Bingham, Cornwall, Vt., and of that very superior flock, J. I. Bailey's, Newport, R. I. I paid from \$10 to \$30 each, for my ewes, and \$40 for my best yearling buck, when a lamb about four months old. This last was purchased of Mr. A. L. Bingham, of Cornwall, who has refused \$50 for the own brother to him, a lamb of this season. I consider this buck as the very best I ever saw. I have about 20 lambs from him, and they show him to be a stock getter of the highest order, having very thick and very fine wool, and so like the sire, that you, a stranger, would be able to select them from a flock of 90, after you had once seen him. He is a buck of very large size for his age—of proud and lofty carriage—of great strength and courage, and strong constitution.

I wish, Mr. Editor, that we could get the average weight of the entire flocks of A. L. Bingham, Col. Randall, &c., &c. If the average is taken on a small portion of a flock, it gives us no adequate or just idea of the whole. I find if I take my average on 53 instead of 42, that it is reduced to exactly 6 lbs. each.

I would give you the following general statement of my shearing, which will lead you to understand about how my flock stands. Of ewes with lambs by their sides, except where they were yearlings, three sheared over 7 lbs. each—12 from 6 to 7 lbs. each—48 from 5 to 6 lbs. each—and 88 from 4 to 5 lbs. each. The balance of the flock of 207, sheared below 4 lbs. each.

I have about 250, old and young, full blood, pure merino sheep; 90 of the number are lambs. The balance are one, two, and three years old. I have a few high

grade sheep, which I intend to dispose of, so as to have nothing on my place but pure blood merinos.

Williston, Vt., Sept. 12th, 1845. L. G. BINGHAM.

P. S. You see I have given you an account of the worst as well as the best end of my flock. I wish that others would do likewise. Then we could compare notes with proper data to go upon. "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," is my motto. Will your correspondents enlighten us?

#### CLEARING LAND.

L. TUCKER, Esq.—You inquire, page 152, May No. *Cultivator*, for an article on the best mode of clearing land. I trust you are in possession of a better article than the following; if not, this is at your service.

Girdling or belting, where timber and wood are of little or no value, is the usual, and I am of opinion, the best mode, and to be the first step, in clearing land. If deadened a few years before cleared and brought into cultivation, the bark, limbs, and much of the sap part of the timber becomes decayed, and forms a valuable and lasting manure; whereas, had the whole been cut and burned while green, not only the decayed part above alluded to, but much of the vegetable mold, or soil of the land, would have been also consumed.

The trunks of the trees must necessarily be burned upon the land; and the larger the log heaps the better, as less surface is burned over.

I believe it is universally admitted, that burning over land is injurious to the soil; but the ashes made and allowed to remain, where log heaps and large brush heaps have been burned, fully restores the injury done. I can conceive no soil benefited, by burning anything that might otherwise decay on it. Except in extreme dry weather, by burning of new ground clearings, or even log heaps, the organic or vegetable matters are seldom destroyed to any considerable depth; but the proportion burned becomes heavy and inert; and if all, to the usual depth of the plow were burned, the result would be the same, as if spread to that thickness of brick dust made from the same material.

To obviate any danger from burning wood on the land, I would recommend establishing manufactories in the vicinity of them; which would soon add a greater value to the wood, than to the land when cleared.

Such is the fact at the north where manufactories are established, and villages have sprung up; such is the case in the sugar districts in Louisiana, and along the rivers and water courses of the whole country where steamboats and vessels ply, and commerce is carried on. In a word, the most profitable mode is the course usually taken, especially by new settlers. Deadend the timber, cut and burn the under brush, and put in a crop; afterward, and before the limbs and trunks begin to fall, to endanger life and limb, cut down and burn; and what is very important—go ahead. Yours, truly,

New River, La., 1845.

S. TILLOTSON.

#### DESTROYING ALDERS AND OTHER BUSHES.

EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR—Sir—On the receipt of your August number, I noticed the article on "Killing Alders," and your invitation to others for facts on that subject.

Mr. Jefferson somewhere suggests the importance and utility of perpetuating the experience of old men, and agriculturists depend so much upon facts for what they do, that I am induced to state my own experience on this subject.

In the town of Salem, Washington county, N. Y., where I have resided for more than forty years, I have been in the habit yearly of cutting all kinds of brush that sprout in the open and cleared fields. This has been done in the months either of July or August, in the old of the moon, when the sign is in the heart; and when it has been done on the day the moon changed, but before the change, the sign being in the heart, it has never failed, to my recollection, to destroy the brush.

JOHN CRARY.

Salem, August 18, 1845.



## NOTES OF TRAVEL IN THE SOUTHWEST—No. VII.

BY SOLON ROBINSON.

Once again, my friends, I come with my monthly greeting. Well, where parted we company last? Let us reflect. We had just visited Mr. Leigh, and given a slight sketch of his method of *farming*, which I have italicised to give the term a contradistinction from that of planting—the latter term meaning only the cultivation of cotton. But before leaving Mr. Leigh's neighborhood, I must notice that I was on President Polk's plantation, and earnestly hope that his cultivation of Uncle Sam's big plantation will be as well managed under the overseership of Mr. Polk, as his Mississippi cotton plantation is reported to be. The next point of interest that I visited was the plantation of Captain Wm. Eggleston, of Holmes county, who is one of the good farmers of Mississippi. He is a Virginian, from Amelia county, and having an introduction from his friend, Mr. Leigh, I met with a very hearty reception.

The 17th of February was an uncomfortably warm day. The peas in Captain E.'s garden several inches high, lettuce in full head, and other things in proportion. Captain Eggleston has about 1,400 acres of land under cultivation, and upon which live 20 whites, and 150 blacks, 70 of which are field hands; about one-third of his land is kept in corn and oats, the proportion of corn being as two to one. He keeps up a continued rotation of crops, and puts all the manure that he can upon the corn, which averages about 25 or 30 bushels to the acre; plants corn and sows oats in February. He is now working 43 mules and horses, and 28 oxen, and makes 560 bales a year, which he has to haul 10 or 12 miles. He also raises all the grain and meat required upon the plantation, feeding his negroes at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. clear bacon per head per week, with about a peck and a half of corn meal, besides vegetables and fruit, melons, &c. Like Mr. Leigh, he gets his flour from Virginia, and asserts that no other will keep well through the summer.

I saw in his garden some very fine fig trees, which as far north as this produce remarkably well. Peaches are unfailing, but with grapes he has not been successful. Apples are not a southern fruit, yet many are attempting their cultivation. And now a word of Captain Eggleston's system of cultivation. His place is all hilly, thin, oak land, very light soil, that melts away in water not quite so easy as salt or sugar; and yet he has scarcely a gully upon the whole farm; but he has more than 20 miles of side hill ditches, which are so constructed that they take up all the surface water before it passes far enough over the ground to form gullies.

While riding over the plantation, I found one of the overseers engaged, with a large force of hands, laying off and making ditches upon some new ground, it being a rule never to put in a second crop until the land is ditched.

I will attempt a description of the very simple instrument used as a level. It consists first of an upright standard about five feet high, the lower end sharpened to stick in the ground, and about a foot above is a shoulder, upon which rests a frame made of thin cross bars, tenoned at each end into uprights, about four feet long, one bar at top and one at bottom, and one in centre, with holes through which the upright passes, and upon which it plays freely. This standard being set in the ground and a plum line brought to rest upon a scale previously graded to the required fall of the ditch, the operator sights along the middle bar until it strikes the ground at the point where he would commence the ditch, and then moves it round the face of the hill he wishes to circle, having the various points marked as far as he could extend the view from that point. And here I cannot refrain from mentioning a very remarkable fact which I saw, and which Captain E. assured me that he had often witnessed, but could not account for. He had a negro boy—not a very remarkably bright one either—about a dozen years old, who being stationed at the starting point of the ditch, would start upon a smart trot round the face of the hill, and when he had gone as far as he thought necessary to strike a stake, he would stop, and

never four feet out of the way. Query, had he a water level in his head? How can his leveling faculty be accounted for? I wish some political *levelers* had as happy a faculty of always being right.

When the line is thus staked off, the same boy walks back upon his track, picking up the stakes, while the overseer guiding a horse drawing a slightly marking plow held by another hand, follows on, and thus makes the line of the ditch for the big plow that follows, and in turn is followed by hands with hoes until the ditch is completed.

The alteration that I would recommend in this instrument, would be to substitute a spirit level for the plumb line, as on a windy day the line is too much affected.

This level upon hilly land is much preferable to the rafter level, and is as easily made.

As before remarked, the rows have to conform to the ditches, however crooked, and the manner of plowing is to lay off the rows in the first instance, the middles often being left unbroken until after the corn is planted, and perhaps up. Captain Eggleston's plan is to plow deep directly under the corn, and plow shallow while tending the growing crop. His motto is to plow deep for all crops. He assures us that since he has adopted the level system of ditching and plowing, that in addition to the advantage to the land, that his crops are better and the soil improving instead of deteriorating.

All of his mechanical work is done by his negroes upon his plantation. He has two negro carpenters that he occasionally hires out to others at the rate of \$40 apiece per month. He estimates that he has ten miles of plantation roads, and 20 miles of rail fence, more than half of which is to fence against other folks' cattle instead of his own; and this fence has all to be renewed once in seven years, as in this humid climate that period is the length of durability of rails. What an enormous tax! And with the enormous waste of timber going on, how long will it be before all the rail timber is exhausted? What is to be done then? What is to be substituted? It is time this matter was thought of even amid the forests of Mississippi. There is another matter that ought to be thought of too by every cotton planter. What are they going to do when the supply of basket timber is exhausted, as it already is in some parts of the state? Will they send to the north for these indispensable articles? Well, so be it. We are ready to furnish you, and we will soon learn that you cannot pick cotton without baskets. I advise you to commence immediately the cultivation of OZIER WILLOW. It will grow upon all your creek banks, and it will make a more handsome and valuable fringe than many that I have seen in the middle of your fields. There is another article that grows almost spontaneously upon some of the rich bottoms and waste corners of your plantations, that would bring money if sent to market; and that is red pepper, the grinding of which you can do in your own mills, and pack in your empty flower barrels—try it. You can get the willow from New-York; I don't know in particular from where, but I will venture to name my friend, Charles Downing, nurseryman, Newburgh, whose honesty I have great faith in.

And begin in time to husband your resources for fencing. Don't pursue a course that I witnessed a few days ago. Deadening good rail trees within the proposed enclosure to stand and rot down, and going outside among the standing timber and cutting down the trees for rails, and for the reason that by so doing it saved the trouble of clearing up the tops within the field—those outside could lay undisturbed to rot.

Leaving Captain Eggleston on the 18th, the first plantation I passed was one that once had been a very fine one, of comparative level and rich soil, now in utter ruins: Cause—debt, law and taxes. Fences, buildings and land all in ruins; the former rotted and fallen down, and the latter gullied away. In the midst of all this desolation, an ancient mound reared its lofty head, looking still more the lonely monument of an extinguished race than it would when met upon the wild waste where *civilization* had not yet set its more enduring mark. Even here upon this monument the hand of the white man had been,

and exposed to view the interior, "full of dead men's bones."

After passing Lexington, the county seat of Holmes, which is rather a pleasant-looking town, we begin to leave the hilly country, and find one, though of the same kind of soil, much more level, and showing more good farms, upon several of which I saw large forces busy planting corn. Cotton seed is much used for manuring corn, sometimes spread broadcast and sometimes put in the drill with the seed, which is generally planted in drills and covered with the plow.

From a Mr. Adams, whose hospitality I partook of this night, I learned that hot ashes are a very effectual remedy for what is generally called "the damps" in wells. They appear to absorb and neutralize the gas—so he says. It is easily tried. Mr. A. is a great economist of manure, and plows his land upon the level system, but without ditches, which Captain Eggleston says, upon side hills is worse than straight up and down. Mr. Adams' land is, however, comparatively level.

February 19th, I passed through the town of Benton, the county seat of Yazoo, and which is so superior to its namesake in Missouri, both in appearance and character of its inhabitants, that one or the other ought to change its name, and principally though for the reason that papers directed to one often get astray to the other. I regret that the anxiety that I began to feel to reach Log Hall, prevented me from making a stop at this town and forming more close acquaintance with some of the many friends and readers of the Cultivator that in a very short visit I found here. It was then my intention to return, which circumstances prevented. Although I would not make distinctions among friends, yet I may be permitted to signalise Mr. Jenkins, the P. M., and Wm. Battel, Esq., whom I found most active and anxious to encourage the reading of agricultural papers.

A few miles west of Benton I called upon John M. Cullen, who has invented, as he thinks, an improved cotton scraper—it being a small piece of steel attached to a plow in such a manner that he can "bar off" and "scrape" at the same time. I witnessed a trait in Mr. Cullen's character that I desire to mention, together with the wish that others would do likewise.

He owns a pond, which is the only watering place for teams upon the road for a long distance, and which he necessarily had to enclose; but instead of shutting the public out, he has gone to considerable expense to provide for their accommodation, and has put up a sign of "Bethesda," the meaning of which Bible readers will understand.

But let us go on with our wonders. To-day I first met with the "Spanish moss" regions, which, contrary to the opinion entertained by many, that it only grows upon trees in swamps, is found equally abundant upon the hills. I don't know that it shows any preference in the kind of tree it grows upon, for it is not a parasite; that is, so far as I could observe, it appears to have no connection with the tree, but hangs loosely upon the limbs, sometimes hanging down two or three feet. Its color is silvery grey, and when all the trees in the forest are thickly covered, it gives a curious appearance. Although at the north we esteem it valuable for mattresses, &c., it is here but little used.

This evening I crossed the "Big Black," a stream large enough for steamers in high water, but for want of improvement but little used. It runs through a wide, rich, overflowable bottom, entirely uncultivated. During two days ride I passed land that was not yet clear of timber, that had been worn out and thrown out of use. This bottom land would be more enduring.

In this region of the state there is great difficulty in getting wells, while streams and springs are few and subject to dry up; and though every body ought to have cisterns and artificial ponds, yet every body has not, and none that I have met with seem to be "fixed," but are ready to sell out and hie away to Texas, or some other place "further west."

February 20th I travelled on a very broken and poorly cultivated part of Madison and Hinds counties; passed several "gone to Texas" plantations, the appearance of which give the country a desolate look.

Enquiring for Dr. Phillips, I found that "a prophet is not known in his own country," and that if a man wishes to distinguish himself "among some folks," he must turn politician, instead of becoming a writer for agricultural papers. However, most that I inquired of seemed to know that the Doctor lived somewhere, though the exact where they could not tell, and for which latter piece of ignorance I did not much blame them after I knew myself, for a more out of the way place can't well be thought of. Knowing that his post-office address was "Edwards' Depot," I easily found that, but I cannot say that the seven miles from there was so easy to find in the night, or so pleasant to drive over; but perseverance accomplished the task, and I found the Doctor and his family so much more pleasant than the route to his place, that with the reader's permission who has traveled thus far with me, we will tarry awhile and partake of heartfelt hospitality while resting from the fatigue of our thousand miles journey. And now for another short month, dear reader, a kind adieu from your old friend and fellow traveller.

SOLON ROBINSON.

#### SEEDLING PEAR.

LUTHER TUCKER, Esq.—Having read in the Cultivator for June last, the communication of Judge Darling, of New-Haven, in this state, relative to the seedling pears cultivated by Gov. Edwards, of the same place, I concluded I would send you a sample of a seedling pear which has been cultivated in this vicinity for a period of nearly or quite one hundred years. They are known by the name of "Pineo pear." It is said that the elder Dea. Pineo, who formerly lived in the North Society of Lebanon, (which is now Columbia,) found a young pear tree growing wild in a piece of wood land. He took up the same, set it out near his dwelling, and the result was the kind of pear which I send you. It has been cultivated by budding and grafting, so that many of the farms in this and adjoining towns have one or more of this kind of pear tree, which have long been in bearing. No sales of these pears have been made until within a few years, when a fruit dealer in the city of Norwich chanced to purchase a few of them in their hard state, which he considered of little value, and they were left in a barrel for nearly two weeks, when, having occasion for the barrel, he found on examination, that the pears had become mellow, were juicy and very delicious, and that the fruit he had considered as nearly worthless, was really a valuable kind.

He has introduced them into the Boston market, and they find a ready sale among the lovers of fine fruit in that "city of notions." In fact, they have so grown into repute within the few years past, that fruit dealers in Hartford and Norwich have been out to engage them of the farmers in advance, before the fruit was ripe enough to be gathered from the tree. Mr. Truman, a fruit dealer in Norwich, told me a few days since, that he thought the variety was peculiar to this region, and would not succeed well in any other locality. How this is I know not, but have been informed that people who have moved from this place to the western part of your state, have taken with them the scions of this pear, but when the trees came to bearing, they were nothing like the "Pineo pear." I also put in the box a few peaches, which are seedlings of my own raising. Should the box arrive before the fruit is injured, will you please to give your opinion as to its merits, and how it will compare with the pears raised in your vicinity.

JOHN S. YEOMANS.

Columbia, (Ct.), Sept. 1st, 1845.

[The box of pears and peaches above spoken of by Mr. Yeomans, and for which he has our thanks, arrived safe on the 6th of Sept. The fruit was however too ripe, generally, to test its real qualities. The pear was tasted by several, and pronounced decidedly good. Its size is more than medium; form handsome; color fine light yellow with minute rusty dots; and its flesh rather melting and sweet. We presume it is not overrated by Mr. Y. The peach is a middling sized, pretty fruit. Color yellowish, with a beautiful bright blush. Quality middling.—Ed.]



## A KITCHEN GARDEN—FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Reader, if you want to see something in the vegetable kingdom a little earlier, and a little nicer, than you ever saw it before in this climate, just drop into the fruit yards and gardens of ELEAZER BURNHAM, Esq., and his son-in-law, Dr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON, at Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

Only one mile east of this place, 400 feet above the level of the Lake, nearly every thing of the fruit kind has been cut off this season, by a biting June frost; but here, directly on Aurora bay, under the warming influence of this never freezing lake, the tomato, the egg plant, the tender grape, and the peach, are in luxuriant progress; corn, planted in April, begins on this, 20th of July, to glaze; early potatoes, very much pinched by drouth, are now ripe; most other kitchen truck is in great perfection.

Here are ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreens, and flowering shrubs of every hue and variety; to say nothing of the earlier berries, cherries, gooseberries, &c., &c.: here is the Bon apple fully ripe, as is also the luscious little apple of Eve, on its tiny, bush-like tree; the delicious Seckel pear tree is so thickly beset with its unripe blood-red fruit that its leaves are thrown into the shade. Apricots, nectarines, plums, peaches, and clustering grapes, are giving an earnest of early fruition, such as but few, even in this fruitful land, have it in their power to enjoy.

But how shall I describe the flower garden, with its winding, circular, any thing but straight, gravelled walks; with borders of stone crop, Phlox, and *Buxus sempervirens*; its concave, crescent-shaped, many sided beds; to undertake to name the genus, let alone the legion variety of these beauties of the floral creation, which now bloom here, is more than my poor pen can compass; suffice it to say, that here are flowers indigenous and exotic, from every clime,

"Where woman smiles or sighs."

That which occurred to me first, was, how so much labor could be done at so little expense; the absence of every weed, the finely ameliorated soil, the extreme good taste in the arrangement of the flowers and the house plants, in their rustic boxes, the picturesque disposition of the beds, and the flowering shrubs; above all, the order, beauty, freshness, which pervaded all; was *prima facie* evidence to me, that no mercenary hand, no elodhopper foot, had been tolerated here. It was evidence positive that the result here produced was the effect of that labor, and those combinations, which enthusiasm alone can originate and direct. Mr. Burnham himself is too far in the "sere and yellow leaf" to lend his physical aid to the work, but Dr. Thompson finds both mental and physical renovation in the labors of the fruit yard and garden; here is also a single young man, a servant of all work, an Englishman; but not the dull, leaden-eyed, stupid, obsequious, serving man of old England; I am told that he spends much of his leisure time in Dr. T.'s library; here under the doctor's instruction he has learned something of geology, agricultural chemistry, and botany; this "little learning," pronounced so "dangerous" in the old world, has come to be, under our republican institutions, the best "*support to the throne*," the only guarantee to popular civilization, the parent of that exalted enthusiasm, without which there is no upward progress; nothing to separate the intellectual laborer from that biped drudge of grossness and ignorance, who has too long been honored with the title of a *laboring man*.

S. W.

THE MOON OUT-GENERALLED.—A lady of our acquaintance, lately fairly out-generalled the moon. In making soap (over which the moon and the witches seem to have great power, according to some,) she was particularly unsuccessful, though her ley was strong, and every thing else apparently right. She was promptly informed by an experienced neighbor that she had undertaken the business exactly in the wrong time of the moon. A young chemist, who happened to be present, discovering that the ley effervesced strongly in acids, and was therefore not caustic enough, applied quicklime in small quantities to the obstinate and half-made soap, when in a short time all lunar influence was withdrawn, the planet struck its colors, (if it ever had any,) and a fine lot of first rate soap was produced.

T.

## DRAINING MARSHES AND PONDS.

MR. TUCKER—Among the many little obstructions which nature has placed in the way of the practical farmer, none appear more repulsive than those little swamps and marshes which are here and there promiscuously seen in the midst of fertile lands, often surrounded by high ground, which seem to baffle the industry and defy the skill of the agriculturist, to drain or fill up. The result of an experiment last summer in draining one of this kind, I purpose to give for the benefit of those who are similarly annoyed by a swamp surrounded by land so high that it is impossible to drain it in the usual manner of ditching.

There was situated in the centre of a field a pond of water, covering about half or three-fourths of an acre of ground, in which water has remained for a great number of years past, from three to four feet deep, surrounded by ground rising in every direction from the centre of the pond, so that it seemed impossible to get a ditch deep enough to let the water out. The soil of the surrounding field is of a sandy quality, and in the bottom of the pond is of muck or blue clay, and for several rods around the pond where the water occasionally stood during wet seasons of the year. About four or five rods from the pond, and a short distance from the clay soil, where the ground was perfectly dry and sandy, I commenced digging a well about eight feet in diameter. After digging about two feet from the surface of the ground, the soil grew harder, and showed some indication of gravel, and continued to grow more hard and gravelly to the depth of six feet, where it grew more loose and gravelly; and continued to grow more loose and porous to the depth of twelve feet, when it began to cave, and was but little else than a stratum of loose stones and gravel. I then filled the well with large stones, loosely thrown in, and in order to prevent their falling too hard and packing too tightly on the bottom of the well, several posts were placed slantingly towards the bottom for the stones to roll against; and from the well I dug a ditch to the pond, deep enough for the water to run readily from the bottom of the pond. This was done in the afternoon, and the next morning the pond was perfectly empty of water, which the evening before was from one to four feet deep, and covering near three-fourths of an acre; thus in less than fifteen hours this immense quantity of water was discharged from the bottom of the well into the bowels of the earth. A ditch was then dug leading from the well through the centre of the pond, and stoned in the ordinary way of filling blind ditches, and the muck drawn out upon the high ground and mixed with the sandy soil of which the field is composed.

The ground has since remained perfectly dry and tilable, and bids fair to become more productive than any other part of the field. I am satisfied, from the success of this experiment, that most of the swamps, ponds and marshes which abound in our country, and are similarly surrounded by sandy soil, may be, with trifling expense, drained and made permanently dry in this expeditious manner.

J. W. SEELY.

Bainbridge, Chenango county, August, 1845.

## BOMMER'S MANURE.

L. TUCKER, Esq.—As I am a friend to the agricultural interests of the country, and wish its improvement and prosperity, I send this communication to you. I have lately purchased George Bommer's patent method of making manure, and from trial consider it very valuable, not only in the fabrication of manures, but also in its analyses of soils, and other interesting matter to the farmer. I have long thought the subject of agriculture had been greatly neglected, and am very glad this effort has been made to accelerate its interests. I would not be deprived of the aid of the knowledge contained in the method for five times what it cost me could I not regain

it. I hope my fellow farmers throughout the country, who need manure for their farms will avail themselves of this useful method, which so cheaply and expeditiously converts the materials into this valuable article. Let us be awake to this subject, and we shall but little longer hear of short crops and worn out lands.

RALPH STORRS.

Mansfield, Ct., August 27th, 1845.

#### CANADA THISTLES.

MR. EDITOR—I fully agree with a writer in the July number of the Cultivator, that "prevention is better than cure." I have no doubt that old, deep-rooted patches of thistles may be subdued by constant and thorough plowing; but my plan is to save the trouble of a "cure." I know by my own experience, that any farm not already overrun with thistles, may, by a little work and constant vigilance, be kept entirely clear.

In 1807, I came into possession of the farm I now occupy. There was not then any thistles on it, but a neighbor adjoining had at that time one lot very full of them. He took no pains to keep them down, except by ordinary plowing and cropping, and his farm at length became completely overrun with them. In every head-land and joint of fence they were from year to year suffered to run to seed. The consequence was, that my farm, which adjoins my neighbor's for half a mile, in a few years showed Canada thistles springing up in different places. I made up my mind to commence not a *Florida* war merely, but an interminable war on the base intruders.

Believing in the theory that the root is as much dependent for prosperity on the branch as the branch is on the root, I take a hoe, in the spring of the year when they first make their appearance, and just crop them off at the surface with one stroke, which a man can do and walk right along. I repeat the operation as often as the thistles appear, which may be three or four times in the season. I have frequently killed them in this way the first season, so that they have not appeared again in the same place; but if they should appear the next season they will look sickly, and by repeating the same process the second year they will be entirely subdued. But if, unfortunately, you have neighbors less faithful than yourself, you will be constantly annoyed with new cases which will require attention.

I have pursued this practice of cutting thistles with a hoe for nearly forty years; and although my neighbor's farm is now filled with them in every field, there has never been on mine in any one year more than a man could cut up with a hoe in ten minutes, provided they were standing in one spot. But they will spring up in some new places every year or two, requiring, like the maintenance of liberty, "eternal vigilance."

AN OLD FARMER.

Saratoga, August, 1845.

#### HOUSES OF UNBURNT BRICK.

MR. EDITOR—We have a method of building cheap good houses here of unburnt brick, of which I do not recollect that any notice has been taken in your paper, and which I think are admirably adapted to any part of the country. The plan is as follows:

First, find out some strong, adhesive clay—the stronger the better—throw up a quantity of it and mix in plenty of straw or sedge grass, cut about six inches long. Put in sufficient water to make a strong mortar, and tread with oxen or horses to a consistency to be made into brick. Mould them to any size you wish, from 18 inches by 9 to the size of common brick; they are generally moulded here as long as the wall is thick—say 18 by 9, and 6 inches thick. After being dried in the sun, like other brick, they are ready for building, and can be put up with either clay mortar, or lime mortar, as is convenient. Lime is of course the best. They should be built on good stone or oak sill foundation, 18 inches from the ground, and the eaves of the roof should project over 2 feet, to prevent the water lodging. The chimney can be built of the same material of a smaller size, except the fire place, and above the roof. The plaster is put on

the wall without lathing, both inside and outside, it being usually rough cast. If five or six nails are driven into each brick to within half an inch of the head, they will prevent the rough cast from falling off, but it will stick close enough to the wall on the inside without. A frame is fitted on the wall where floors are wanted for the joists to fit into, if for good houses, but if for a cheap kind, simple two inch plank are laid on the wall, and the joists laid on them for the floor.

These houses are at once cheap and durable, being very warm in the winter and cool in summer, and always free from damp. Being generally frost-proof, flowering plants can be kept in them in the winter with the greatest ease. A friend of mine, a few miles from here, who formerly lived at Albany, Mr. John Holmes, has built a very good one of this kind, and he finds it all that he can desire a house to be. Mr. Ellsworth, of the Patent Office at Washington, has also built one.

J. B. BAGWELL.

Chinguacousey, Canada West, August, 1845.

#### POUDRETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR—Having seen it stated by you in some of your papers, in answer to an enquiry in relation to Poudrette, that it is undoubtedly one of the best manures when properly made—but that the purchaser must trust to the honesty of the manufacturer for a good article—we beg leave to state two or three facts concerning ourselves, which will show that we have an interest in making a good article, and *prove* the fact that we do not adulterate our poudrette. In the first place, we have too much capital at stake to risk our reputation by making an article that would sell for but one season. Our buildings, vats, drying floors, with movable covers, which occupy more than an acre of ground, together with the vessels continually employed in the business, cost us more than \$75,000. Secondly, we offer the following

AFFIDAVIT.—*State of New Jersey, Hudson County, ss.*—Charles F. Dodge, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says, that he is now, and has been Agent and Superintendent for the Lodi Manufacturing Company, at their works on the Hackensack River, during the two last years, (1844 and 1845,) that he knows the materials of which every barrel of Poudrette has been made during that time, and that to his certain knowledge, no raw peat, turf, or meadow mud is now, or has been used, in the manufacture of their *New and Improved Poudrette*, and moreover, that *no street manure, pond dirt, or hard coal ashes, or any other hurtful or deteriorating material* has been or is now mixed in or with the article. That the cheapest material used in its manufacture, is an article answering exactly both in description and analysis to the celebrated "*Dutch Ashes*," which, as deponent is informed and believes, have been for many years a considerable article of commerce in Europe, being there considered a most *valuable and powerful fertilizer*. And deponent further saith, that the proportion of night soil to the other compounds, is not less than 60 per cent., and that no article is used which is not a good manure by itself; that all foreign substances, such as sand, &c., are separated as much as possible from the night soil, by a peculiar process; \* *that no two kinds of Poudrette have ever been manufactured for sale*; that the proportions of the several ingredients are uniform and not varied from; that in its manufacture it is carefully protected from rains, snows, and dews, and that from the manner in which it is made, *it is next to impossible that one barrel should be better or worse than another*.

CHARLES F. DODGE, Agt. and Supt. Lodi Man'g. Co.

Sworn this 23d day of June, 1845, before me at Jersey City.

J. D. MILLER, Master in Chancery.

Add the fact, that we are an old established and incorporated company; that we have survived every rival establishment; that we have greatly improved upon the European process of preparing Poudrette, and we leave

\* It sometimes happens, that hard coal ashes are thrown into privies. In such cases it is impossible to separate or screen every particle of hard coal from it—hence, small pieces, about the size of pea, are occasionally found in the Poudrette.



your readers to judge whether we are not entitled to confidence, or at least to a trial.

Respectfully yours,  
A. DEY,  
Pres't of the Lodi Man'g. Co., 50 Liberty-st., N. Y.  
New-York, August 14, 1845.

#### BLACK SEA WHEAT.

MR. TUCKER—Having in several former numbers of the Cultivator, seen notices of the Black Sea Wheat, and learning that where it had been raised it was considered a valuable variety, I concluded to make a trial of it myself. Accordingly I last spring procured one bushel and a half for seed. This was sown the 24th of April on a little over an acre of ground. The crop I have just harvested, and for many years I have not had so good a one. The straw was bright, the heads long and remarkably well filled. Still I think it was somewhat injured by the drouth, as it was on dry land, and the season with us has been very dry. As many farmers in this vicinity have made no change of seed for many years, would it not be for their interest so to do? *I think I have found it so.* My wheat is not yet threshed, or I would give the number of bushels. In some pieces in this vicinity, a small worm has made serious depredations. Will you give the name? Have heard it from others, but not satisfied. It is about the eighth of an inch long, of an orange color, and it is found by the side of the kernel, or between the kernel and the hull.

In the last number of the Cultivator was a notice of a trial of the Centre Draft Plow. I have used this kind of plow several seasons, and believe that as yet, too much has not been said in its praise. In the beautiful work it performs, in the ease with which it is held, and in its lightness of draft, the farmer is sure of finding his reward.

Plainfield, Ms., Aug. 21, 1845. WM. N. FORD.

P. S. Any person wishing to procure the Black Sea Wheat for seed, can be supplied by the subscriber.

#### INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY.

L. TUCKER, Esq.—Several years ago, on a cold raw day in November, public business called me to the house and farm of Mr. DUDLEY CHASE, then and still residing in the town of Winchester, in this state. I was so highly pleased with the amount of labor performed in doors and out, with the help employed, that I then made memorandums of the same in writing, and think it worthy of a place in your very worthy agricultural journal. I have no doubt of the truth of what I state, although it may seem extraordinary. The work was none of it slighted, but was all, in doors and out, done in an excellent manner, and in due season.

They then lived in an old inconvenient house in the middle of their farm, and had no public road to the house, but have now a good convenient house, and a good road passing by it. Mr. C. was, as might be expected, a subscriber to the New England Farmer, published at Boston, perhaps the only agricultural periodical then published hereabouts. He had that year kept and milked 16 cows, and made 6,500 lbs. cheese, 450 lbs. butter, and fatted 2,700 lbs. pork, to aid in doing which, he bought a load of bran and 70 bushels of corn.

Mrs. Chase and a hired girl did the work in the house. They had three children, the oldest then four years old, and the youngest born the preceding August.

Mr. C., with the help of a boy 16 years old, had done all the work on the farm, raised 3 acres of corn and potatoes, made 16 rods of stone wall, got out his manure, made and got in his hay, collected materials for a large and convenient farm-house, and his year's wood; made 575 lbs. of maple sugar, of which he saved for his own use 30 lbs., and cleared on the rest over expenses of transportation, \$59.20, and 2 galls. of molasses sold for \$2.50. Sold 5,400 lbs. of his cheese for 8 cents a pound, and his calf-skins for \$9.28. Collected the apples for 25 barrels of cider, carried them more than a mile to the mill and brought back the cider.

His team consisted of a single horse and no more, and he used no other during the year, except to break up one acre of sward land for planting. And with that same

horse, he went to market in trips from 7 to 53 miles out, each, amounting in the whole to 428 miles, and he thinks about the same distance in shorter trips.

He bought his farm on credit, but by the industry and economy, not parsimony, above described, had been enabled to pay for his farm, and furnish himself and family with all the comforts of life. My daughter drank tea at his house a few days ago, and informed me that every thing is managed as well as when I was there.

Let it should be thought I have some interest in puffing a particular friend or connection, I can say, and say truly, that I never saw or heard of the man or any of his family, till the occasion first mentioned, nor have I now any connection with them or any more friendship for them than for any others, that by industry and good management, make themselves comfortable and respectable. Such folks I wish to encourage, and as far as in my power, present to others for example, and therefore hope you will not refuse this a place in the Cultivator.

C. BUTLER.

Plymouth, Conn., June 16, 1845.

#### THE TANNING PROCESS.

MR. EDITOR—Tanning is a chemical process, but I doubt whether it keeps pace with the present march of improvement in science and knowledge.

The following information would be of general utility to tanners in the south and west, to wit:—

1st. Is there any philosophical instrument to ascertain the strength of tan ooze, or the tanning liquor? If yea, what is it?

2nd. What is the strength of the first liquor the hides are put into? And what the strength of the last?

3d. Are there any improved tanning machines of late invention, and what is their utility? Who are the inventors, where do they live, &c., &c.?

4th. Is there no improved plan of scouring off the hair, cleansing the hide of the lime, &c.?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Livingston, Ala., July 29th, 1845.

In reference to the foregoing, we offer such information as we possess, hoping that others will more fully answer our correspondent's inquiries.

A new process of tanning was invented in England a few years ago, for which, we have been told, a patent was granted by the crown. About the year 1838, or '39, an Englishman then residing at Zanesville, Ohio, obtained letters patent from the United States government, for what we understood was the same process. The name of this man we cannot now recollect, but presume any information can be furnished in relation to him, or to the process of tanning, by Mr. JOSEPH STACY, of Zanesville. In *Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia*, a description is given of a new process of tanning, which we suppose to be the same as is above alluded to. The subjoined extract embraces the substance of the account:

"A discovery has recently been made, which seems likely to revolutionize the tanning trade. By means of a tanning machine, or pair of horizontal rollers, fixed over a tan-pit, between which is fixed a band or belt of hides attached by ligatures to each other, to the number of 50 to 100, and by which the rollers are constantly fed or supplied, the hides are lifted out of the pit on one side of the machine; as they pass between the rollers, the exhausted ooze or tanning liquid is pressed out of them, and they are deposited in folds in the pit on the other side, where they absorb another supply of fresh tannin. The first hide having been inserted between the rollers, the others follow in succession, and upon arriving at the end of the band, the motion of the roller is reversed, and the belt is returned through the machine to receive another squeeze. This alternating motion is constantly repeated, the pit being replenished from time to time with fresh solutions of tan, till the operation is completed. The effects produced by this simple plan, are—1. The shortening of the time of tanning to one fourth of that generally required. 2. The production of a considerable increase of weight. 3. The leather tanned by this method resists water longer than that tanned by the old process. 4. The new me-

thod is cheaper than the old. 5. It is applicable to the existing tan-yards, at a comparatively trifling expense, with a capability of working in rounds or series, and of expending less tan or liquor. 6. That it is available for all sorts of leather."

#### A SHOWER BATH.

FRIEND TUCKER—A great deal has been written and said, of the necessity of frequent ablution. It has often been shown by the most learned logic, that perfect health may not be expected by him who neglects to keep his skin *clean*, any more than him who neglects to keep his feet warm by exercise. And yet it is probable that not one person in a thousand in this country, expects to wash daily more than his face and hands. This is particularly true of the country, where water is in greatest plenty; and where from the nature of our occupation, it perhaps, is the most needed. How many a poor fellow after a hard day's work in the harvest field, has retired at night, wearing linen steeped in perspiration, and found that

— "he's a ninny who supposes  
That every bed's a bed of roses."

He rises in the morning uttering the almost universal complaint at this time of the year, "I am more tired than when I went to bed."

Now, if he could have stood for but one minute under a shower bath, and followed this by a brisk towel, and this with a clean night gown, how full his heart would have been of "blessings upon the man who invented sleep." He would have thought with the Irish poet,

"Still as I stretch each wearied limb,  
I cast a grateful thought on him,  
And wish him rest in heaven."

A certain correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer* once said "that hogs did not prefer to be *dirty*, but they wallowed in foul water because clean was not given to them."

Surely no one will say that men are less refined than hogs! The true reason for this apparent neglect, arises chiefly, in my opinion, from the want of a suitable washing apparatus. Bathing tubs are sometimes found in the dwellings of the rich, but these are costly, and require to have the water heated during the most of the year, for who but a regular disciple of Preissnitz would encounter, feet foremost, an ice bath in the winter! Seeing in an eastern paper, (the name I do not like to give lest I might be suspected of fanatical tendencies,) an advertisement of "Portable Shower Baths," we set our wits to work, to contrive a "Macedon Shower Bath." And though with much inward trembling lest the "rights" of the aforesaid advertisers be infringed, I will now proceed to describe the results of this mental exertion, in a simple and perfectly successful apparatus.

A sink is first made, two feet by two feet and a half, six inches deep, hollowing to an inch hole in the centre. This stands upon legs seven inches high. Four posts two inches square are raised upon the corners of the sink. Three of the sides are enclosed by muslin, nailed to the posts, and painted. The fourth side has a door covered by muslin as before. Across the top run two inch strips, two inches wide; in each of these two window pulleys are fixed, one in the middle, and one near the end. So far the closet, now for the engine. This consists of a cylinder of tin, keg shaped, ten inches in diameter, and twenty-eight in length, with a small iron axis running through the *heads* one inch from the centre, and having gudgeons at either end. Now put blocks with cords attached, upon these gudgeons, and let the cords pass over the pulleys, and the cylinder may be raised then either by a *crank* or weight.

The next thing will be to get the water in, and out. The reader will observe that by reason of the axis being at one side of the centre, the other side will always tend downward. Toward the top, as it hangs, cut out three sides of a parallelogram, that is, the two short sides, and the *lower* long one; bend in this piece of tin, perpendicular to the surface of the cylinder, and you have a hole for turning in water, four inches by twelve. The ends of the piece of tin must then be lengthened to the *heads*

inside and soldered fast, making a tight partition four inches deep and twenty-eight long.

Now to get the water out. On the other side of the partition, and near it, describe a circle eight inches in diameter; punch this space full of holes, size one eighth of an inch. Solder a ring to the upper surface of the cylinder, and attach a cord three feet long thereto.

Are you ready for a bath? If so, let down the engine and pour in twelve to eighteen quarts of water, turn the crank until the cylinder has reached the top, and the clack holds it fast; step in and gently pull the string; the refreshing shower descends. Do you say "hold, enough?" let go the string, and the cylinder falls back by the unalterable laws of gravity; thus on till you are satisfied, and refreshed, not forgetting the rough towel, and polishing flannel at the last.

W. R. S.

#### PRESERVATION OF CARROTS.

MR. TUCKER—In the *Cultivator* of last year, page 141, Mr. Henry Weston, of Indiana, says that carrots may safely be left in the ground during winter, like parsneps. This statement induced me to leave a few carrots in the ground last fall for the purpose of experiment. They were of the long orange variety. When dug, in the spring, the lower ends of them were sound, but the upper ends, for four or five inches, were soft and rotten. I conclude, therefore, that in *this climate*, it is not *always* safe to let carrots winter in the ground where they grow. Yet I have no doubt the experiment may sometimes be successful; and the same is true of turneps. I have seen excellent turneps pulled in April, from the ground where they grew the preceding year. The winter had been very severe. Snow fell in November, and remained on the ground until late in the succeeding April. The turneps, being covered during the *whole* winter with a thick coat of snow, were preserved from freezing. But when the top of the ground is subjected to alternate freezing and thawing, as is often the case during our winters, turneps left in the ground are soon spoiled, and carrots do not fare much better, judging from the result of last year's trial.

A. R. McCORD.

Lagrange Dutchess county, 1845.

#### THE BUTTON-WOOD TREE.

The sad fate of that noble shade tree, the Button-wood, (*Plantanus occidentalis*), during the last four years, has attracted the attention and excited the sympathy of the admirers of nature.

When their early shoots were killed in the spring of 1840 or '41, it was generally conceded that early frosts were the cause, and I well remember that in this state we had, soon after their buds had expanded, a cold rain and *sleet*, covering the young leaves with icicles that "nipped the tender shoots" beyond recovery. Vegetation put forth again, but so late in the season that the wood had not time to mature and ripen before winter approached, and the young leaves were either killed or entered the ensuing spring sickly and weak. They again perished—the old tree suffering most; but sprouted out as before, late in the season, and again were too young, or had not sufficiently performed their office to withstand our severe winters. In many of the old trees life became entirely extinct, and all were more or less affected.

Some writers have assigned as the cause a disease or epidemic, and given, as an indication of it, instances in which the trunk of the tree has been affected—the bark in places turning brown and the sap ceasing to circulate. This, however, I conceive to be the *effect* rather than the *cause*. The appearance of the trunk and large branches has generally been healthy—remarkably so for trees that have so frequently been deprived of their foliage. The present spring being unusually dry and the mild weather approaching gradually, has favored these monarchs of the forest, and I am happy to observe a more healthy condition in those which have survived. It has been said that the button-wood is one of our hardiest forest trees, and therefore should not have suffered more than others by early frosts; but this may depend greatly on the particular state of each kind of tree when attacked. The wil



low and other early trees may by greater expansion of foliage have acquired more hardiness, whilst the oaks and such as are late in blooming may not have budded. But is the button-wood one of our *hardest* forest trees? Its natural location is on the rich bottoms and shores of our large rivers in the middle and western states, while the oak, chestnut, &c., are found in high latitudes and on mountain sides where they brave the severer storms that there prevail.

The opinions I have thus ventured to express seem strongly confirmed by the account given of the *Plantanus occidentalis* in SELBY'S BRITISH FOREST TREES, and which I have not seen elsewhere noticed. After describing the tree, he says—"It is evident from the fatal effects produced by the severe spring frost in the month of May 1809, and by the severe winter of 1813 and 1814 that it is in reality of a more delicate constitution, and less able to bear the vicissitudes of our climate than the oriental plane. In the year and month first named a severe frost destroyed the tender shoots and leaves just then bursting from their envelopes, of most of the largest trees; and though some which were not killed by the first attack made an attempt to push again late in the season, the feeble shoots they emitted were again destroyed by an early autumnal frost; this sealed their doom, as nature was too much exhausted to make a successful effort the following spring, and they speedily died."

There are farther remarks by that distinguished author illustrative of the effects of severe frosts on these trees, most of which were destroyed by the severe winter of 1813 and '14, and they are now rare in England. I trust, however, that nature, always provident, will adapt them to the changes and vicissitudes of our climates and spare us this noble tree.

Yours,  
Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1845.

A. S. ROBERTS.

#### THE CENTER DRAFT PLOW.

MR. EDITOR—Professional business having taken me away, I was from home when your number for August reached my place of residence, or I should have noticed sooner the report of the committee on the trial of the Center-draft plow at Albany. As a young friend observed, when introduced for the first time to a newly married pair, he had been considering for some time which he would rather be, whether Mr. or Mrs. L., so I find it difficult to determine which most to admire, the subject of their report or the document itself, both being, in my estimation, master-pieces in their way. I have been in the constant practice of using the center-draft plow for eighteen months, but it will be as many years before I shall cease to talk of and admire it; and yet, I admit it is necessary to understand it before it can be thoroughly appreciated. As has been said, its operations are spade labor, and so are the results, amounting, I am fully borne out in declaring, to the difference of a profit and loss on a farm. To speak the truth, I could not keep my farm in proper cultivation without it, and this I say from practical experience; for since I have used it I am able to keep the weeds under, which I never could do with the cutting plow, the center-draft first breaking and pulverizing the furrow-slice, so as to shake out the weeds by their roots, thus causing the death of one half by exposure to the sun and air, and hurling to perdition the other half, into the bottom of the furrow, making manure of them.

After this, however, I must be permitted to make an observation, without the shadow of animadversion on the committee's report, but to point out an error in judgment regarding the *utility* of the dynamometer in the trial of plows at our meeting, save and except as to the simple fact of ascertaining the mere comparative quantum of draft. I may be singular in my opinion, perhaps, but I believe much injury and wrong judgment has arisen from its use; the committees on plowing being often led astray in their estimate of the *value* of a plow by its lightness of draught, without taking into account the cultivated and upturned state of the furrow-slice, so that the plow that cuts the land smoothly with its well-sharpened wing and point and coulter, and sets the furrow to

an angle of 45° or even less, and passes on without breaking or disturbing a particle of it, is measured by the dynamometer against another, which *breaks without cutting*, and cultivates the earth, like the spade and rake, from the bottom to the top of the furrow, which can only be done by a resistance amounting to a great many pounds, perhaps in some instances to a hundred, over the mere cut-and-edge plow. To be sure, the plow that shall be found to pulverize the soil like the center-draught at an expense of resistance not greater than the Ransome, would be a remarkable implement; and thus I estimate the Prouty-plow, from data derived from the working of my teams, on which I can fully rely, it being seldom now that I see them turn a hair or quicken a breath in the labor of turning the stiffest soil, while formerly, they would be covered with foam. It has been computed that two horses in a center-draft plow are equal to three in almost every other; and this I go for, and a little more occasionally.

D. C.

New Brunswick, N. J., 1845.

#### "SPARE THE BIRDS,"

Say a large host of scribes in the different agricultural papers. Though the birds destroy, mutilate, and defile the fruit, yet they also eat the *insects* which destroy the fruit. Hence we should spare the former on the principle of "setting a thief to catch a thief."

But this benevolence should be more expanded. The grubs and wire-worms, though they destroy the crops, also destroy the weeds which choke the crops; therefore "spare the grubs." Canada thistles, though they choke the crop, also choke mulleins, docks, and Johnswort, which injure the crop also; therefore, "spare the Canada thistles."

I am so heterodox as to differ from others. I am in favor of destroying *all* depredators that are proved to be such. If they happen to be *snakes*, destroy them; if they are *birds*, destroy them; if insects or noxious weeds, destroy them;—and then I have the privilege of disposing of the crop, as is most convenient. We must take care of our own crops and show no partiality to any intruders or thieves, however handsome their dress or fine their music. Let every one be judged by his actions. If a snake kills field mice, and does no injury himself in turn,—protect him;—if a "feathered songster," eats and defiles fruit, and does no good beside—destroy him. And however much good he may do in saving the farm or fruit crop from insects, if after it is thus saved, he appropriates it all to himself, he has forfeited protection.

There seems to be a sort of morbid humanity in favor of birds, because they are birds; true humanity should extend to all animals alike, which have feeling. Is it any greater merit to be a bird, than a toad, snake, or lizard? Why must the snake be killed and the bird be spared, when both may be equally innocent or equally guilty? Whose fault is it that the toad is a toad; why then visit him with the blame of what he cannot help? He is not a free agent in this matter. A rogue should not escape if he has a handsome face, nor an innocent man be punished though hook-nosed and hump-backed. Let us discriminate. Some birds are our friends, and do us good; others are gross nuisances, let them be abated.

X.

#### METHOD OF PRESERVING PORK.

MR. EDITOR—I am aware that much has been written on this subject, and also that the great mass will continue in the beaten track of their good old fathers, because they are unwilling to run any hazard, and I am fully satisfied that there is a great difference in cellars, some favorable to the preservation of meat, others unfavorable; and so of other articles. The method which I have adopted for two years past, has previously been practiced by some of my friends with complete success, where the common mode had often failed. I pack my pork the same day of killing, (even though it be not fairly cooled through,) in the common mode, except I use Turk's Island or rock salt. The same day I scald and skim my brine till it is perfectly pure, then boil and pour to my pork boiling hot. It penetrates at once equally

takes from it all stringy and tough qualities, renders it brittle, adds much to its flavor, and is the safest method I ever practiced. *Shoreham, Vt.* S. N. H.

The method of curing pork above described is new to us, and we should therefore be unwilling to ensure its success. If others have practiced it we should like to be informed of the results.—ED.

#### REMEDY FOR RINGBONE.

Take half a pint of the best whale oil, and half a pound of best box raisins. Cut the raisins open and put them in the oil. Simmer both together (do not boil) till the raisins are hard and crispy. Apply the preparation to the ringbone once a day, rubbing it in well. It will last about two weeks, and one preparation will generally effect a cure. I tried this on a horse three years ago, that was quite lame; the bunch is still on his foot, but he has not been lame in the least degree since.

EATON.

*East Weare, Hillsboro county, N. H.*

#### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

CARRIAGE FOR MANURE, &c.—“B. H.” New Lisbon, describes a new vehicle for hauling manure, which he thinks of considerable importance, as follows:—“All that is required is three cross-pieces,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  or 7 feet long, pinned to the side scantling of a stone-boat, and planed bass or pine boards, 8 or 9 feet long should be nailed to them. They should be seasoned and matched, or made tight. The cross-pieces should be hollowing in the middle, from 6 to 10 inches; the one at the hind end of the stone-boat should be settled as low as possible; The forward piece should be raised from four to six inches. This gives a smooth surface of about sixty feet, and being hollowing in the middle, more can be placed upon it, and in unloading, the shovel more naturally tends towards the centre. For drawing and spreading any kind of manure, or old ashes, where the distance is not great, two men will do more with greater ease than three men can with any other kind of carriage.”

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Mr. WELLS, of Croton, will receive our thanks for his good wishes and efforts to extend the circulation of the Cultivator in that county. Though he regrets the general want of enterprise and information among the farmers of that section, he says—“There are some who seem to manage upon principles, and appear ready to avail themselves of every suggestion, and to profit by the light which science is pouring on rural affairs. When you go over the county, you can readily tell which are the farms that have such owners. We might mention their names, and you would recognize them as standard subscribers to the Cultivator. But there is a population of 48,000 in the county, three-fourths of which, or more, are directly employed in agriculture, yet the mansions are few indeed where you can find an agricultural paper. This should not be.” In reply to Mr. Wells's inquiry, we state that the number of our subscribers in Westchester county is 151.

ADVANTAGES OF AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.—Mr. JOHN S. YEOMANS, of Columbia, Ct., says—“I have been a constant reader of the Cultivator from its commencement—took it for six years in company with a neighbor, working at that time as a mechanic and owning but a few acres of land. For the four years past have taken it myself—have purchased some more land, and am dabbling some at farming. I have always been prepossessed in favor of agricultural interests, and have often expressed the opinion that the intrinsic value of the real estate in our small town has been enhanced considerably in consequence of improvements in making manure and cultivating lands, which never would have been adopted but for the suggestions in the Cultivator.”

PREVENTION OF SMUT.—I have been soaking my seed wheat in bluestone (sulphate of copper)—1 lb. to 5 bushels, water enough to cover, leaving it in soak for about 24 hours and then rolling it in ashes, and have found this method a full preventive against smut. With the same effect I have tried for 5 bushels seed wheat, 1 lb. salt-

petre, (nitrate potass,) 2 lbs. sulphate soda in crystals, (glauber salts,) 2 lbs. of copperas, (sulphate of iron,) and I never had smut in wheat when I used either of these preparations. *Laurens Dist., S. C.* W. B.

LARGE FLEECE.—We have received an article signed “Tityrus,” giving, in an extract from the Hartford Times of 28th June last, an account of the fleece of a Merino buck fifteen months old, belonging to Daniel Pinney, Esq., of East Windsor, Ct., from which was sheared on the 9th of June, *thirteen pounds and eight ounces* of wool “in good merchantable condition.” “Tityrus” informs us that this remarkable animal “as the produce of what is called close breeding—that is, breeding from near relations. The ewe which brought him is said to have been a full blood Merino, though it is unknown whether she was a “Pauler, Escorial, Nigretti, or Rambouillet.” “Tityrus” informs us that—“This ewe was put to a ram that had carried his fleece two years without shedding his wool, and his fleece was about eight pounds. The produce of this union was a ram lamb, which at fourteen months old sheared *nine* pounds of wool. She was next put to this son of her's when he was only about seven months old, and her produce by him was *two* ram lambs, one of which is the famous buck that produced this enormous fleece of thirteen pounds and eight ounces of wool at his *first shearing!*” The weight of fleece, we think, exceeds by several pounds that of any other Merino buck of the same age that we have heard of.

ITEMS.—We give the following items from a letter from G. M. EICHELBERGER, Frederick, Md.

“I am pleased to see that you suggest to Mr. Townsend the expediency of not extending the controversy relating to the transmutation of grain. Those who still adhere to the opinion that transmutation takes place, if they have read half what has been said in the Cultivator, and tried to think rationally on the subject, must be “bound to their idols,” and “would not believe, though one rose from the dead” to assure them of its impossibility.

Mr. Eichelberger informs us that he planted last spring some Mercer potatoes which were procured from Baltimore, and were much affected with the dry rot or gangrene. He cut off most of the affected parts, but planted some a good deal rotted. “They were,” he says, “a long time vegetating, and some few did not grow at all, but the rest grew finely, and if the drouth had not interfered I should have had a fine crop. I have dug them, and the quality is very fine. So far as I have discovered there is not a single particle of rot.”

“In the spring of 1843 I made inquiry through your paper relative to damp walls of dwellings. In September or October following, I lined the walls with zinc, and covered it first with a pretty stiff wrapping paper, such as hardware merchants use for wrapping, and had the walls papered; up to this time no dampness has shown itself.”

THE FOURTH FLOWERING OF THE PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS.—The Revue Horticole thus describes this tree. “The parent of the splendid family of the Paulownia, which has been disseminated to every part of Europe, and also to America, has just flowered for the fourth time in the Garden of Plants, at Paris. Two hundred and twenty terminal clusters, each 15 to 16 inches in length, and comprising 20 to 30 flowers to each cluster, impart to the tree the appearance of a single magnificent bouquet of a light blue hue, and most charming effect. The tree is now 25 feet in height, and attains in Japan the height of 40 to 50 feet.” The most attractive object in the nurseries of Wm. R. Prince & Co., at Flushing, is a plot containing 500 trees of this species, which have attained 8 feet in height since the middle of May, with entire circular leaves, 20 inches in diameter. It was introduced by them in 1843, and has proved perfectly hardy; indeed more so than the Ailanthus and Catalpa.

SELF-ACTING PUMP.—A correspondent at Washington city, D. C., writes—“A very deep interest is felt here in relation to the Self-acting Pump, a communication upon the subject of which appeared in your last number. If it will perform what its inventor promises there will scarcely be any calculating its convenience in this southern country, where wells and cisterns are principally



depended upon for water. I trust the public will hear more about it, as soon as propriety will permit.

I read the description of it, to an old acquaintance, a few days ago, who is a planter, and resides near the centre of the state of Mississippi. The self-acting pump he said, would be invaluable to him. He depends solely upon cisterns for water throughout the whole year. His cistern, from which he draws water for his family use, is about forty feet deep, and twenty feet in diameter. He fills it in the winter season, because the water then is not only colder, but is thought to be purer. No water is admitted during the warm weather. Like all others, accustomed to the use of cistern water, he thinks it the sweetest and best water that can be had, any where, any how—but could it not be much improved, in the way of filtering it, by means of a self acting pump?

**CENTER DRAFT AND SUBSOIL PLOWS.**—W. B., of Laurens District, S. C., writes concerning these implements as follows:—"I think myself bound to add to the many testimonials in favor of Prouty & Mears' plows. The subsoil plow I have used, and believe to be an implement of immense importance, at least in this section of country, where the ground is rarely plowed deeper than three inches, save by accident, and two inches is considered "pretty deep plowing." The self-sharpening plow is a noble farming tool, doing the work to perfection.

"A few persons of intellect and enterprise, who witnessed the performance of these plows, or were informed by me of the ease and nicety with which they work, have caused me to order several of them for experiment on their farms. I believe that the plows I obtained from Prouty, of Philadelphia, were the first of the kind ever brought here. I saw indeed one subsoil plow, at the farm of one of your correspondents, at Newberry, S. C., Mr. W. S., a gentleman of enterprise, and a scientific as well as practical farmer, but it was a clumsy affair, requiring a full team of horses, different in every respect to the plow of P. & M. I believe it was made after the pattern of the Deanston plow, and very probably Mr. W. S. was the first who brought a subsoil plow to South Carolina."

**FARMING IN CANADA.**—Mr. J. B. BAGWELL, near Toronto, says in reference to the rotation of crops practised in that neighborhood—

"Our general mode of farming here, is first a naked fallow, wheat, then oats, then peas with wheat or a fallow again, and so on in rotation with an occasional sowing down to clover. This is not a grazing part of the country, the land being more adapted to grain than grass. Our cattle are a mixture of Durham with the native stock; sheep principally of the Leicester breed, and hogs partly Berkshire with a pretty good sprinkling of the alligator and landpike breeds. The average clip of wool is from 4 to 5 lbs. of washed wool, and the average weight of hogs from 150 lbs. to 300. Mutton has in few instances been killed weighing 40 lbs. per quarter. But we cannot boast of the heavy weights of beef or pork that you do on your side of the lake."

**SOAKING SEEDS IN AMMONIA.**—A correspondent at Princeton, N. J., writes—"It may be of interest to some of your readers to give the result of an experiment in the way of soaking seeds. Last April, I soaked some oats in a solution of carbonate ammonia and gypsum, according to the mode prescribed by Mr. Campbell, of Scotland, as stated in the Cultivator. The result was, at harvest, no perceptible difference from those by the side of them."

**BLIND BRIDLES.**—"Why are blinders injurious to the horse?" Because they gather dirt and heat round the eyes. Dirt irritates the eye, and heat produces inflammation. Eyes were placed in the corner of the head that the horse might have the advantage of looking in different directions. Men, in the abundance of their imaginary wisdom, concluded the horse had too much sight, and they wished to curtail it; hence the origin of blind bridles. These so entammel the eyes, that the horse is constantly compelled to strain them to see his way. This over exertion soon brings on disease.

## INQUIRIES.

**ORCHARD GRASS.**—H. C. (Jefferson co., N. Y.) This grass is the *Dactylis glomerata*. It is excellent for pasturage on tolerably dry soils. It makes very good hay, but matures too early for mixing with other grasses usually cultivated here. Another objection to its being sown in meadows, is the tendency it has to form tussocks which render the ground uneven, and prevent the scythe from running smoothly and closely. It is therefore most valuable for pasturage, and in this respect is superior to most grasses. It produces an abundance of long rich leaves, and starts very quick after being cropped or cut. Owing to the lightness and chaffy nature of the seed, a large quantity, not less than two bushels per acre, is required to seed the ground sufficiently to make a good sward of this variety. But little seed is produced in this country—the most of what is sown here being imported, which causes the price to be rather high. It may be had of Mr. THORBURN, of this city, at \$2.50 per bushel; stated to be first rate article.

**COB-MILL.**—A SUBSCRIBER, (Greenville C. H., S. C.) See the notice of Pitts' machine in this paper. Hussey's "Corn and Cob-Crusher," (see Cultivator vol. x, p. 19,) is well spoken of. We think it is for sale by Messrs. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, Md. Messrs. Sinclair & Co., have also a mill for grinding corn (without cob) into meal, (see page 17 of current vol. Cultivator,) to be used on plantations, &c., that would probably answer the wants of "A Subscriber."

**FOOT-ROT.**—R. H. G. (Blenheim, N. Y.) In the Sept. No., you will find some good directions for this disease, in an article signed "Grazier." It is true the writer denies the propriety of calling the disease the "foot rot," but his treatment is no doubt beneficial in effecting a cure. Wash the foot well in soap-suds, and then apply a solution of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper) or some other caustic substance which will kill the seeds of the disease. Keep them on clean dry land.

**ROOT-CLAW.**—A. M. (Salisbury, Ct.) Perhaps you had better send to Boston for a root-claw or "root-puller," such as was alluded to on page 286, last No. It will serve as a pattern from which you can make others. This will be better than any description we can give of the tool, as we have no cut of it. We presume they can be had of Breck & Co., Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, or Prouty & Co., Boston.

**THRESHING MACHINES.**—M. L. B. (Salisbury, N. C.) There are so many kinds of threshing machines in use that it is not easy to tell which is best. Pitts', Burralls, Hall's, Warren's, Taplin's, &c., each have their advantages. Hall's horse-power with Pitts' separator, described in our last vol., page 344, is highly approved. It is made and sold by Joseph Hall, Rochester, N. Y. A. Wheeler and Brothers, Chatham 4 Corners, Columbia co., N. Y., also make various kinds of threshing machines, and we believe most of the approved kinds may be had of J. Plant, successor to L. Bostwick & Co., 5 Burling Slip, New York. We are unable to give prices—they vary according to size from \$120 to \$300.

**HARVESTING MACHINE.**—Hussey's and McCormic's machines are good ones, if we can credit the accounts of them. Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, Md., would be able to give all information concerning them.

**STRAW CUTTER FOR HORSE-POWER.**—Hovey's largest size, price \$30, is no doubt a first rate machine of this kind.

**CHINA PIGS.**—T. D., (Louisville, Ky.) We know of no pure bred China pigs. The catalogue wanted shall be sent you. Accept our thanks for the interest you have taken in the Cultivator, an additional eight copies of which have been sent you.

**LUCERNE.**—A loamy, not clayey soil, is most favorable to lucerne; but if it can be made to stand well and get through the first year, it will do pretty well on one that is more compact. Great care should be taken to keep it from being overrun with weeds the first summer, and to prevent this it is perhaps better to sow it with a machine, in drills, say eight or ten inches apart, and keep the spaces clean with the hoe.



ALBANY, OCTOBER, 1845.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received during the past month from W. R. S., D. Gould, Solon Robinson, W. R. Smith, L. A. Moody, J. G. Bagwell, A Subscriber, Ralph Storrs, W. R. Prince, D. G. Mitchell, A. R. McCord, A. S. Roberts, J. P. Norton, D. C., A. L. Bingham, Asher Tyler, Tityrus, H. T. C., S. Weller, Henry Brewer, A Farmer, Grazier, Za. Drummond, Investigation, Farmer C., A Farmer of Chenango, Berkshire, An Amateur.

G. B. FREDERICK, Md.—Shall be glad to receive the communication on the subject to which you allude.

Two "Challenges" have been received which we cannot publish except as advertisements.

A notice of the agricultural exhibition at Troy, is unavoidably postponed till our next.

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

Part IV. of Mr. Colman's European Tour, will be issued early in this month.

Gentlemen having stock of any kind for sale, will please take notice that our advertising columns are open to them; and that we wish to avoid, as far as possible, the publication of communications intended mainly as advertisements.

SEEDLING PEACH.—Mr. JAMES H. WATTS, of Rochester, has sent us a specimen of peaches produced by a tree which came up in his garden. It resembles the *Melocoton*. It is of good size, very juicy, and of fine rich flavor—well worthy of cultivation.

Our friend E. E. T., of Painted-Post, has our grateful thanks for his high opinion of the *Cultivator*, and our efforts to advance the improvement of agriculture. We trust our paper will continue to merit his approbation.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.—This show is to be held on the 9th inst., when Mr. W. Cushman will, as he informs us, offer for sale, a variety of improved stock, consisting of cattle, sheep and pigs.

SALES OF STOCK.—Besides the sales of stock which were negotiated at the State Fair, several purchases have recently been made in this neighborhood. R. H. GREEN, Esq., of Winslow, Maine, has purchased the famous bull *Fairfax*. This animal together with two cows purchased of Mr. PRENTICE, have just left here via rail road for Mr. Green's fine farm on the Kennebec, where, should they arrive without accident, they will prove an acquisition of great value to the vicinity. *Fairfax* is well known and generally esteemed one of the best Durham bulls in the country. In 1842, being then two years old, he received the first premium for bulls of that age at the show of the New York State Society. His condition and appearance is now fine, and we think he will be likely to make such a *sensation* among the "down easters" as no animal has before done.

Mr. VAIL, of Troy, has also lately disposed of a fine bull calf to Col. HAMPTON of South Carolina. The calf is the progeny of Mr. V.'s last imported cow, purchased of THOS. BATES, Esq., of Yorkshire, England, and the prize bull Meteor. The price paid for this fine calf is \$300.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—We invite attention to our advertising department. It will be seen that Mr. COMSTOCK, late editor of the Central New York Farmer, is now opening an extensive Agricultural Warehouse in this city. Such an establishment has been long wanted here, and we are pleased to learn that it has been undertaken by one so well qualified by his practical knowledge of

the business, to give satisfaction to the public.—Gentlemen who contemplate removing to Virginia, will not fail to notice the sale of Farms in Loudon county, to take place on the 25th inst.—Horticulturists at the South, will do well to notice Mr. WELLER's advertisement, whose list of fine native Grapes we presume is equal at least to that of any other establishment in the country. We find it impossible to give his communication this month.—The attention of our readers is particularly called to the notice of the "Rensselaer Institute," one of the most valuable schools for young men in the State.—Wool growers are referred to the advertisement of "Fine Woolled Bucks," as an opportunity is afforded to procure several, at reasonable prices.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—We are happy to observe various indications of the improvement of agriculture in the "Old Dominion." Agricultural Societies are becoming organized in different parts of the state, which under proper management cannot fail to prove beneficial. We learn that a society has lately been formed under very favorable auspices, in Berkley county. One of the resolutions adopted at a late meeting was to authorize the Executive Committee to subscribe for the *Farmer's Library*, the *Albany Cultivator*, the *American Farmer*, and the *Richmond Southern Planter*.

FINE WOOL.—We have received samples of wool from the noted flock of Messrs. PERKINS & BROWN, of Akron, Ohio. This flock has been got up by Mr. Brown, who several years ago, as we are informed, procured "the best sheep from the best flocks in the United States." The samples of wool sent are certainly very fine, and we are informed that it commands the highest price from the manufacturer. It is stated that the "average price for his whole lot has been 68 cts. per lb., and that he gets about 3 lbs. of wool per head." It is also stated that "he has succeeded to a great extent in breeding gum out of his flock, and is now aiming to obliterate horns, neither of which evils, are believed to be necessary concomitants of fine wool."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The annual exhibition of this institution, will be opened on the 6th of October, at its old rooms at Niblo's. The opening Address will be delivered on the evening of the 7th. On the 8th, the Annual Convention of Farmers, Gardeners and Silk Cultivators, will be held at the Repository of the Institute, in the Park, at 10½ o'clock. An Address on Agriculture, by Hon. George Lunt, of Newburyport, Mass., in the evening. On the 14th, the Annual Plowing and Spading Matches. Cattle Show on the 15th and 16th, terminating with an Address, on the last day. Anniversary Address, by Hon. T. D. Elliott, on the evening of the 17th.

RELIEF FOR CHOKED CATTLE.—We spoke not long since of the use of a *tarred rope*, for removing obstructions in the gullet of cattle. The first man we ever knew make use of the article was PAINE WINGATE, of Hallowell, Maine. He has used it for thirty years, both for himself and neighbors, and has in no instance failed in relieving the animal without occasioning the least injury. A description of this rope, as given by a writer in the *Maine Cultivator*, may be useful to those who have not yet provided themselves with it. It is 6 feet long and 1½ inch through, (or three and three-fourths inches round) Three inches of one end is picked apart so as to make it soft to the throat, and wound with twine or spun yarn. Any rigger of vessels can make one. The writer states that from the end of the nose of a middling sized cow to the inlet of the stomach, is about five feet—there being seldom a variation of but a few inches from that. When the rope is used in winter, the writer recommends that it be dipped in warm water to make it pliable—in summer it may be dipped in water either cold or warm.

PEACH WORM.—A cultivator of the peach in New Jersey, stated at the New-York Farmers' Club, that a sharp penknife, or a sharp wire, was the best preventive for the worm. The insect insinuates itself under the bark of the tree, where ordinary poisonous applications will not reach it. He had set out fifty thousand trees, and had cut out with his penknife thousands of the insects.



## THE STATE FAIR AT UTICA.

The extraordinary interest which for a few years past has attended our State Agricultural Fairs, was fully kept up by the exhibition at Utica. Taken as a whole, there appears to have been no diminution in the superb display of agricultural products, in the vast collection of farm implements, and in the multitude of fine domestic animals, of all kinds and classes, which add so much to the attraction and great utility of these truly noble exhibitions.

The number of persons in attendance could not have been less than forty thousand; and among the distinguished individuals present, were many from a large portion of the other states of the Union, from Maine to Mississippi, evincing, by the pains they had taken to witness the exhibition, the high estimation with which such scenes are regarded.

The ground selected was about one mile south of the city, about ten acres of which were inclosed by a high temporary board fence, and within this boundary all the vast multitude of objects constituting the exhibition were collected.

The grounds, which were of an oval shape, were entered by three carriage and three foot entrances, and so great was the concourse, that these were hardly sufficient a part of the time, for the ingress of the spectators. Next to the boundary fence, within, a broad carriage road extended the whole distance round; and within this, with the exception of the front side, was a continuous and parallel row of posts for cattle. Parallel with this row of posts, and still further within, were the lines of pens for sheep, swine, calves, &c. The central portion of the grounds, consisting of about seven acres, were occupied with four temporary buildings, each 100 feet by 30; by the various agricultural implements, tents, &c. Directly in front of the principal entrance, and about ten rods within, was the first of these buildings, inscribed "FLORAL HALL," occupied with flowers, fruits and vegetables. The decorations and arrangement of this building, were much superior to any thing of the kind yet exhibited at our state fairs; and for this superiority, the society are indebted to the labor, taste, and skill of Dr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON, of Aurora, Cayuga county. A neat and beautiful evergreen sylvan temple was erected in front of the hall, while the entrance of the hall itself was richly decorated with appropriate ornaments and inscriptions. A double series of terraced shelves, about ten feet high, extended through the center of the hall, and were densely filled with the articles exhibited, broad aisles for the passage of the spectators being left on either side. Three beautiful evergreen temples were situated within the hall, one in the middle and one at each end of the series of shelves which extended through the middle. The first, directly within the entrance, inscribed "CERES," was devoted to the exhibition of vegetables in connexion with the adjoining pyramid of shelves; the central temple, with a chaplet inscribed "FLORA," in the richest gothic style, and wholly covered with dense evergreens, bordered the rich and brilliant display of flowers. From this to the further extreme end, extended terraced tables loaded with fruits, and terminated by the temple dedicated to "POMONA." Among the contributors to the decorations of this hall, were Frederick Boice, of Utica, who presented an extensive collection of green-house plants; S. D. Childs, of the same place, with some splendid specimens of house plants; and Prof. Jackson, of Schenectady, with a fine and rare collection. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, also contributed largely; and many of the citizens of Utica and the vicinity showed a praiseworthy liberality, taste, and public spirit in furnishing many small collections. Among the contributors to the fruits, were 39 select varieties of American and European pears, and an extensive variety of apples from David Thomas, of Cayuga county; a large assortment of apples and pears from Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester; an extensive and miscellaneous collection of fruits from N. Godsell, of Greece, Monroe county; large collections of apples were also presented by J. C. Hastings, Utica; Judge Phelps, Canandaigua; Pliny Case, of —; H. N. Cary, Marcy; and T. H. Hyatt, of Rochester. A very fine and valua-

ble collection of pears was presented by Wm. Kenrick, of Newton, near Boston. Very fine specimens of Coe's Golden drop plums were exhibited by Henry Green, by Ward Hunt, and by N. Devereaux, of Utica. Fine specimens of grapes were contributed by H. N. Langworthy, of Rochester, by S. D. Childs, and by Wm. Mervine, of Utica. The whole exhibition of fruits was smaller than the two previous years, but under the disadvantages of the general injury by frosts, was highly creditable the present year. It was quite remarkable, however, that with the exception of W. Kenrick, of Boston, there was scarcely a contributor east of Utica. What has become of our North River and Long Island friends?

Among the contributions to the vegetable collection, were fine specimens from Dr. Brigham, of the State Lunatic Asylum; G. S. Dana and D. Gray, of Utica; C. Schuyler, New Hartford; H. N. Langworthy, Rochester; and H. G. Dickerson, Lyons, who presented fine specimens of the sweet potatoe, raised in his own garden.

The second building, directly to the right of "Floral Hall," and inscribed "LADIES' HALL," was devoted chiefly to domestic manufactures. A large range of tables extended through the centre, for exhibited articles, leaving broad passages each side for spectators. One half of this line of tables was covered with glass cases, for securing from dust the more delicate articles. This part of the exhibition, though highly interesting, was not equal to that of last year. It would, however, be difficult to enumerate the multitude of beautiful articles for use and ornament, including raw and manufactured silk, shell work, embroidery, and the more useful and substantial fabrics in the shape of carpets, coverlets, shawls, rugs, and the various articles of clothing, many of them evincing great skill in manufacture. There was a case of interesting specimens of ingenuity of various sorts, from the State Lunatic Asylum.

The third building, directly back of the "Ladies' Hall," and designated as "MECHANICS' HALL," was entirely lined on one side by very extensive collections of cooking stoves, from various contributors. On the opposite side were fine specimens of stone and earthen ware, glass ware, and a large number of domestic machines, as churns, washing machines, cheese-presses, &c. A braid-weaving, a stocking-weaving, and a calculating machine, were in constant operation.

The further building on the left, known as "FARMERS' HALL," contained a very fine and extensive collection of cheese, covering closely the long tables of one entire side of this hall, from a host of contributors, the whole amounting to many tons in weight, and affording a display we have rarely seen equalled. This building also contained fine specimens of butter, flour, and salt; several interesting and useful domestic machines; highly finished farm implements; bee-hives with bees at work, &c., &c. But one of the most creditable parts of the exhibition was the maple sugar, several specimens of which fairly rivalled in whiteness of color and purity the best refined loaf sugar. Among the best we noticed were those from Joel Woodworth, of Watertown, and Moses Eames, of Rutland, Jefferson county, and Wm. E. White, of Walton, Delaware county.

The exhibition of *Farm Implements and Machines* was excellent, and included a fine collection of plows—common and subsoil—fanning mills, horse rakes, harrows, gang-plows, seed sowing machines and coverers, reaping machines, horse powers, straw-cutters, cob-crushers and grinders, hurdle fences, improved gates, &c., for a particular enumeration of which see the awards of the committees on implements and on miscellaneous articles, in another part of this paper.

The Trial of Plows took place on the 16th inst., on grounds two miles south of the city. Experiments were at first attempted to test the strength of draught required for the several plows, by means of a windlass in connexion with the dynamometer. But although from the slower motion thus given to the plow the work could be more closely and leisurely inspected as it advanced, yet as there must always be the same variation from inequalities in depth, width, and toughness of the soil, which are as hard to overcome by this as by any other mode of plowing, no material advantage could in any way be ob-

tained. Indeed, it was found that the rapid passage, by means of a team, through these inequalities, enabled the observer to judge of the mean or average pressure exerted on the rapidly vibrating index of the dynamometer, by presenting this average more immediately at the same moment to the eye, than when these variations were of longer continuance. The several plows entered were carefully tried by the dynamometer in the usual way, for the result of which the reader is referred to the report of the committee soon to be published.

As these experiments were performed only in sward ground, the result can only have reference to the comparative merits of plows for such ground. A thorough trial for all kinds of soil, whether heavy or light, with a sward, stubble, or mellowed surface, must be reserved for other occasions than State fairs, where the hurry from the shortness of time, and the confusion from the constantly intruding crowd, almost wholly preclude the possibility of strict accuracy. Different qualities in plows, and a difference in setting, if not entirely different plows, are needed for different soils and purposes—a day is needed for each plow, for full trial for all these different qualities and purposes. The proper decision of such questions as this is of the highest importance, involving not merely the success or failure of a few manufacturers, but in a greater or less degree the success of thousands and tens of thousands of our farmers, whose purchases are largely influenced by such decisions, and to whom an aggregate of hundreds of thousands may be yearly saved by a selection of the very best and most easily running implement, which may do the most work at the least expense to the flesh and strength of the team.

Compared with the previous year, the show of animals was generally more extensive at Utica. The whole number of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine is stated to have been 683, which are enumerated as follows:—114 horses—viz., 28 stallions, 36 matched horses, 7 geldings, 32 mares and colts;—274 horned cattle, being 48 Durhams, 11 Herefords, 9 Devons, 4 Ayrshires, 21 Natives, 124 oxen, 12 steers, and 8 fat cattle. Sheep, 64 Long-wooled, 112 Middle-wooled, 58 Merinos, 23 Saxons. Swine, of all breeds, 34.

There were many more horses at Utica than at Poughkeepsie, though we think the proportion of fine ones was in favor of Poughkeepsie. The show of Durham cattle did not embrace so many animals of the first quality as were at Poughkeepsie. And in this department we think the show compared less favorably with former ones than in any other respect. It is true there were some fine Durhams at Utica; but with the exception of some half-dozen animals, it would have been an easy matter for many neighborhoods we could mention, to make at any time a better display of this description of stock. In Durham cows and heifers the show was particularly deficient. We mention this not in the spirit of fault-finding, but in the hope of bringing out a better representation another year, which we know the state is abundantly capable of doing. We have not space to particularize, but noticed fine animals in this class from the herds of Messrs. Sherwood, Vail, Prentice, and Bell.

The Herefords were about the same in numbers and quality as at the last year's show. Of the eleven head shown, nine were offered by Mr. Corning of this city, and the other two, offered by Mr. Hyatt of Rochester, were derived from the same stock. The Devons made a very pretty show, and there were among them some fine animals which were much admired. We were pleased to see so many of this breed, and of so good a quality, for it is undoubtedly a race well suited to many sections of the country. In Ayrshires there was no competition—Mr. Bement being allowed to sweep the board in this class. Of grades, there was a long array, and we noticed among them many apparently good and useful animals,—particularly some Durham and Native heifers offered by Mr. J. B. Nott, and a young cow of the Devon and Native, by Mr. Washbon.

Of Natives we thought the exhibition decidedly inferior to last year. We must confess we think the practice of giving premiums for such stock as most of that which was shown in this class, appears to us as not likely to encourage improvement.

The fat cattle embraced but few animals, but among them were two or three of great excellence, considering the time and opportunity they have had to become fat. The show of working cattle may be said to have been a decided improvement on the last year. There were two teams of ten yoke each offered for premium, one of which was owned by Messrs. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, and the other was from various individuals of the town of New Hartford. Several yoke were presented for trial, some of which were excellent cattle, and would have done credit to any exhibition in any part of the country—not excepting the far-famed county of Worcester, Massachusetts.

In sheep, the show was upon the whole perhaps equal to last year. In long-wooled breeds the competition was not numerous, but we noticed some fine bucks and ewes. In South Downs the competition was principally between Messrs. McIntyre, Sherwood, and Wakeman. Among the Saxons shown were some of very fine fleece, but we were sorry to see the competition in this class so limited. Among the Merinoes we observed some good specimens. All those offered from out of the state came from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Messrs. Blakesly, Nettleton, and Atwood, offered excellent Merinoes, and Mr. N. B. Smith some fine mixed Merinoes and Saxons.

The swine department was not as well filled as last year. We noticed good animals of the Berkshire and Leicester breeds, from Col. Sherwood and Mr. Nichols, and some very pretty pigs of the Suffolk, and Suffolk and Middlesex breeds, which were brought from Vermont, owned by Wm. Stickney, Esq., of Boston.

The poultry department was well filled; embracing a numerous display of the various fancy and favorite kinds of geese, ducks, turkeys, barn-door fowls, (hens,) and pigeons. No part of the grand exhibition attracted more attention than this. From morning till night the coops and cages were constantly thronged with men, women, and children.

Much inconvenience was experienced at the plowing-match, in consequence of the ground to be plowed being in three separate and detached lots, two of which were nearly a quarter of a mile apart. Sixteen teams, of a pair of horses each, contested for the premiums. The work was generally well done, yet there were a few who considerably excelled the rest. The ground was not of a character to make the smoothest work, especially where the plowing was as deep as required by the committee, that is, seven inches. This was owing to the abundance of small stones with which the plow came in contact towards the bottom of the furrow.

*Stump Machine.*—A machine which excited much attention, was Norcross' Patent Stump Machine, exhibited by E. P. Evans, of Lodi, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. It consisted substantially, of a large tripod frame, surmounted by a cap resembling an inverted potash kettle. Through this cap a large wooden screw passed, and was turned by means of a large lever 15 ft. long, by a horse attached to its outward extremity. The lower end of the screw was fastened by a huge chain to the stump to be extracted. The horse, walking round, exerted by a combined action of the lever and screw, a force 400 times as great as his own strength, (not estimating friction,) which would withdraw an ordinary stump with great ease. A large and very tough oak tree, three feet in diameter, standing on the show ground, was cut down on the last day of the fair for the trial of this machine. The experiment, which was witnessed by a vast concourse, was unhappily unsuccessful, not apparently from a want of efficiency in the machine, but from the basal frame having been hastily made of *soft wood*, merely for exhibition and not for use, the proprietor not having had sufficient time to procure better. A considerable portion of the stump in question was torn out before the machine gave way. We were assured by different individuals, that from 20 to 50 pine stumps had been extracted with this machine in a day, usually about 25. Its simplicity and cheapness are certainly strong recommendations, a machine with farm right, being only 75 dollars, the actual cost of making being much less.

Nothing of the kind could be more interesting at the next State Fair, than a full practical exhibition of the



different stump machines, which have been already in use in this state. This might be effected by offering a suitable and special premium for this purpose; and by the selection of a stumpy field,—or a stumpy field might be easily manufactured for the occasion by cutting down a few trees, of which this country always affords an abundance. Cultivation in a very large portion of this state, perhaps in a large majority of its territory, is greatly impeded by the almost indestructible pine stumps which thickly cover the fields; and it becomes a matter worthy of suggestion to the State Agricultural Society, whether the offer of 40 or 50 dollars as a premium for the best and most useful machine for the removal of these impediments, would not be as useful, as for the same amount in premiums for the best plows, especially as much attention comparatively has been given to the latter, and little to the former.

**HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.**—This most valuable machine was exhibited by Mr. Hussey at the late show at Utica. We have never yet had the pleasure of seeing this implement in operation, but we are acquainted with several farmers who have been in the practice of using them, and without an exception they speak of it in the very highest terms. All represent it as gathering the grain very clean, making a great saving in this particular over any other mode of harvesting. The operation of the machine requires but one man and a boy, in addition to two horses to draw it, and with this force it will cut in the most perfect manner an average of fifteen acres a day. To bind the grain as fast as the machine cuts it, requires generally eight men. The machine has been much simplified in its construction within the last year or two. It is not liable to get out of order, and will often work through the whole season without the knives being sharpened. Mr. Hussey received from the Society a gratuity of \$15, as some compensation for the trouble taken to give the public an opportunity to examine this valuable machine. The price is from \$100 to \$170, according to size and the quantity of work they will perform.

On the afternoon of the last day of the Fair, the assembled thousands gathered round the temporary platform erected on the grounds, to hear the Annual Address from JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., Esq., of Massachusetts. This address was eminently worthy of the occasion. Without the slightest aim at lofty eloquence, its arguments in favor of the superiority of agricultural occupation, over the fretful and feverish life of speculation and ambition, were powerful, convincing, overwhelming. It was "without art, graceful—without effort, strong." We scarcely ever heard any thing of the kind, so truly valuable and appropriate for such an occasion.

After the address the reports of the various awarding committees were read from the stand.

A very interesting appendage to the Fair, during the three days of its continuance, was the exhibition of MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Wires were run upon the roofs of the houses from the lower part of the city, to a building erected for the purpose on the show grounds, a distance of a mile and a half, and between these two points, a constant interchange of messages was kept up by the galvanic fluid. To those who had never before an opportunity of witnessing the operation of this wonderful invention, which is almost a literal fulfilment of Pollock's figurative lines, "He wove his garland of the lightning's wing, in sportive twist," it was a matter of thrilling interest, to see a man with a pen a mile and a half long, and with the electric fluid as his ink, tracing characters instantaneously, and as distinctly legible as those on which the eyes of the reader are now fixed. Specimens of the writing, executed on the spot, were distributed to many of the visitors.

The following resolutions were adopted at the close of the able address delivered by Mr. Quincy. Hon. John A. King offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the New York State Agricultural Society are under great obligation to Hon. JESIAH QUINCY, Jr.

for the able and eloquent address this day delivered to the Farmers of New York, and that he be requested to furnish the Society with a copy of the same for publication in the Transactions of the Society.

On motion of H. S. Randall, of Courtland county,

*Resolved*, That the Society are indebted to the Mayor and citizens of Utica for their spirit and liberality in carrying out all the preparatory arrangements for the State Fair, and their hospitality in receiving and entertaining the immense multitude, who could not be accommodated in the hotels.

*Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Utica, who gave us their aid and exertions in preparing and arranging the halls of exhibition on the show ground.

*Resolved*, That we tender the thanks of the Society to Dr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON, of Aurora, for his unrequited services preparatory to and during the Fair, in the direction and arrangements of Floral Hall, the designs and decorations of which elicited the universal admiration of the thousands in attendance at the Fair.

*Resolved*, That the Society take great pleasure in testifying to the unremitted efforts of T. S. FAXTON, J. BUTTERFIELD, and the citizens of Utica generally, in carrying out most successfully the pledge given by the gentlemen named, on behalf of the citizens.

*Resolved*, That we tender the thanks of the Society to P. V. KELLOG, Sheriff, and to his deputy Mr. JOHNSON, and the others in his employ, for the admirable arrangements by which complete order was preserved on the ground.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are justly due and most cordially tendered to the officers and superintendents of the several rail road companies from Albany and Troy to Buffalo, for their liberality in transporting animals for the Fair free of charge, and visitors at reduced prices.

B. P. JOHNSON, *Pres't.*

L. TUCKER, *Sec'y.*

**RECEIPTS.**—The receipts for memberships and admissions at the Fair, including a donation of \$25 from Hon. Francis Granger, of Canandaigua, amounted to about \$4,300, being \$650 more than received at any previous exhibition.

#### EGYPTIAN OR EMIR BARLEY.

In the report of Mr. ELLSWORTH, for 1844, mention is made of what is called the "Emir or wheat barley." It is said to have been raised in Lancaster county, Pa. According to the description—"the straw of the grain is similar to that of the common barley, with the same formed ear externally; but it is not attached to the grain, that being formed like wheat, of course without husks, and this is the cause of its great weight, which is about sixty pounds to the bushel. Its growth is precisely similar to spring barley, requires to be sown at the same time, and used for the same purposes; and thus far has succeeded quite as well as the common barley."

Our correspondent, W. B., of Lauren District, S. C., is very anxious to obtain some of this kind of barley.

He has formerly had it, but lost the seed by having suspended farming for a few years, and removing to another district. He says, "I am fully satisfied from the trials I have made that it will produce from 30 to 50 bushels per acre, and that our soil and climate suit it. It will bear stable manure, whereas the increased application of that article to wheat, invariably tends to throw it into straw, and causes it to lodge." He offers "FIVE DOLLARS for one bushel of it, delivered at any seaport in the U. S., so that it can be shipped to Charleston, S. C."

We cannot see, from the description, how this barley differs from the "naked or bald barley," which has been more or less known in the country for several years.

**MARKING SHEEP.**—The best paint is *dry Venetian red*. It combines with the oil of the wool and is indelible. A thief stole 25 from me and tried his best to cover up the mark with tar. But it would not do—the guilty blush was there.—*Solon Robinson.*

## LIST OF PREMIUMS

*Awarded at the New-York State Fair, Utica, Sept. 1845.*

## DURHAM CATTLE.

**BULLS.**—1st. To E. P. Prentice, Albany, "O'Connell," \$15—2d. J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, "Arrow," \$10—3d. Geo. Vail, Troy, "Symmetry," Diploma.

**SPECIALLY COMMENDED.**—Mr. Crosby's bull "Osceola," the bull "Young Echo," Mr. Talcott's "Cortes," and Mr. Doolittle's "Mohawk Chief."

**TWO YEAR OLDS.**—1st. To Bell & Morris, Morrisania, "Marius," \$10. No others in this class deemed worthy of a premium.

**YEARLINGS.**—1st. To W. W. Ballard, Southport, "Victor," \$10—2d. Geo. Brinkerhoff, Albany, "Peter Parley," Colman's Tour—3d. Horatio N. Carey, Marey, "Oregon," Diploma.

**BULL CALVES.**—1st. To Z. B. Wakeman, Herkimer, "Meteor," Col. Tour—2d. Bell & Morris, "Prince," Diploma.

**COWS.**—1st. J. M. Sherwood, "Philopena," \$15—2d. Bell & Morris, "Victoria," \$10—3d. R. C. Nicholas, Geneva, "Flora," Dip.

**TWO YEAR OLD HEIFERS.**—1st. J. M. Sherwood, "Sybil," \$10—3d. H. N. Carey, "Lilly," Dip.

**YEARLING HEIFERS.**—1st. To H. N. Carey, "Rose," \$10.

**HEIFER CALVES.**—1st. To Z. B. Wakeman, "Sylvia," Col. Tour—2d. J. M. Sherwood, "Dahlia," Dip.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

**BULLS.**—1st. To Erastus Corning, Alb., "Sir George," \$15—For the best two year old, to T. H. Hyatt, Rochester, "Don Quixotte," \$10.

**COWS.**—1st. and 2d. To Erastus Corning, for "Aston Beauty," \$15, and for "Mary," \$10. To T. H. Hyatt, 1st, for two year old Heifer, "Emma," \$10.

## DEVON CATTLE.

**BULLS.**—1st. To H. N. Washbon, Butternuts, "Young Baltimore," \$15—2d. E. P. Beck, Sheldon, "Wm. Wallace," \$10. To B. P. Johnson, Rome, 1st., for two year old, "Ivanhoe," \$10—To E. P. Beck, for yearling, "Criterion," Dip.

**COWS.**—1st. To E. P. Beck, "Victoria," \$15—2d. H. N. Washbon, "Baltimore," \$10.

**HEIFERS.**—1st. To H. N. Washbon, "Utica," \$10—2d. To E. P. Beck, "Flora," Dip.

To H. N. Washbon, for his Calves, Dip.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

**BULLS.**—1st. To C. N. Bement, Albany, "Sheltie," \$15—for his yearling bull, "Kenwood," \$10.

**COWS.**—1st. To C. N. Bement, "Alice," \$15—for his two year old Heifer, "Fairy," \$10.

## GRADE CATTLE.

**COWS.**—1st. To Dolphus Skinner, Utica, \$15—2d. H. N. Carey, \$10—3d. F. Ingersoll, Vernon, Vol. of Transactions.

**TWO YEAR OLD HEIFERS.**—1st. To H. W. Doolittle, Herkimer, \$15—2d. H. Crocker, Utica, \$10—3d. J. B. Nott, Guilderland, Vol. Trans.

**YEARLING HEIFERS.**—1st. To H. W. Doolittle, \$5—2d. A. J. Bell, Westmoreland, Col. Tour—3d. H. W. Doolittle, Vol. Trans.

**HEIFER CALVES.**—1st. To Andrew M'Bride, Marshall, Col. Tour.

## NATIVE CATTLE.

**COWS.**—To H. H. Eastman, Marshall, \$15—2d. F. D. Grosvenor, Utica, \$10—3d. Henry Waters, Earlville, Vol. Trans.

**TWO YEAR OLD HEIFERS.**—1st. To H. H. Eastman, \$15—2d. W. L. Mould, Paris, \$10—3d. E. F. Head, Kirkland, \$5.

**YEARLINGS AND CALVES.**—1st. A. J. Bell, \$5—Best calf, G. W. Drew, Kirkland, Col. Tour.

**BULLS.**—No premiums were offered on bulls in the classes of Native and Grade cattle, but the judges recommended, 1st., to Horace Palmer, Rome, "Bolivar," Col. Tour—2d. Philander Budlong, Oneida co., Col. Tour—3d. To Luther Smith, Otsego, Vol. Trans.—4th. S. M. Foster, New Hartford, Vol. Trans.—Geo. Goertner, Canajonarie, for bull calf, Dip.

## WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

**TEN YOKE.**—1st. To J. S. & W. W. Wadsworth, Genesee, \$20—2d. To Russell Blackstone and others, New Hartford, \$10.

**SINGLE YOKES.**—1st. To Abram Hurd, Norway, \$15—2d. J. S. & W. W. Wadsworth, \$10—3d. Luther Comstock, Kirkland, \$8—4th. H. N. Carey, \$6—5th. E. Sheldon, Cayuga co., \$5—6th. Austin D. Neal, New Hartford, \$4—7th. S. B. Rhodes, Paris, Vol. Trans.

**THREE YEAR OLD STEERS.**—1st. To Hiram Gridley, Kirkland, \$15—2d. J. S. & W. W. Wadsworth, \$10—3d. R. Blackstone, New Hartford, Dip.

**TWO YEAR OLDS.**—1st. To M. L. Butler, New Hartford, \$10—2d. Seabury Scoville, Marshall, Col. Tour—3d. B. T. Case, Bristol, Dip.

**YEARLINGS.**—1st. To S. W. Gunn, Kirkland, \$8.

## FAT CATTLE.

**YOKES OF OXEN.**—1st. To Chas. Godfrey, Geneva, \$15—2d. Jas. Callanan, New Scotland, \$10—3d. C. Booram & Co., Buffalo, Col. Tour.

**SINGLE OX OR STEER.**—1st. To Hugh Crocker, Utica, \$10—2d. E. P. Prentice, Albany, \$5.

**COWS.**—1st. To C. Booram & Co., \$10—2d. E. Corning, "Gay," \$5—the same, for "Matchless," Vol. Trans.

## HORSES.

**THOROUGH BRED STALLIONS.**—1st. To C. T. Albot, Stokes, "Consternation," \$20—2d. To N. S. Hungerford, Van Buren, "Sir Henry," \$10—3d. C. F. Crosby, Watervliet, "Florizel," Vol. Trans.—4th. T. J. Thompson, Cherry Valley, "Sir Charles," Dip.

**"HORSE OF ALL WORK."**—1st. To Stephen Fancher, Lysander, "Young Eclipse," \$20—2d. Wm. Ferguson, Marshall, "Kentucky Hunter," \$10—3d. T. D. Moody, Canton, "Blucher," Vol. Trans.—4th. E. Merriam, Leyden, "Blucher," Dip.

**DRAUGHT STALLIONS.**—To Erastus Corning, Albany, certificate for his horse "Sampson," as the best horse in his class, having received a premium in the same class last year. 1st. John Van Hoesin, Oneida co., "Patriot," \$20—2d. P. & G. Warren, Manlius, "Dragon," \$10—3d. Benj. Petit, Bridgewater, "Honest Tom," Dip.

**THREE YEARS OLD STALLIONS.**—1st. To Luke Coan, Westmoreland, "Black Messenger," \$15—2d. John M. Tiffany, Norwich, "Young Godolphin," \$10.

**DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.**—To Isaac Fairchild, Onondaga co., "Beppo," Col. Tour—Mathew Clarke, Oneida co., "Sir Roderick," Vol. Trans.—G. B. Rowe, Canastota, "Young Sir Charles," Dip.

**MATCHED HORSES.**—1st. To Ardon Merrill, Rome, grey horses, \$10—2d. J. Butterfield & Co., Utica, black horses, 2 Vols. Trans.—3d. Lewis Joy, Trenton, Dip.—A Diploma and Vol. of Trans. for 1845, to Welch & Mann, for five pairs of cream colored matched horses.

**GELDINGS.**—1st. To J. Butterfield & Co., \$10—2d. Abraham Soles, Schenectady, Vol. Trans.—3d. G. W. Gardner, Utica, Dip.—J. Lennebacker, Utica, Dip. (discretionary.)

**MARES AND COLTS.**—1st. To Geo. Fordon, Geneva, \$20—Joel B. Nott, Albany, for his mare "Iodine" and colt "Edingham," \$10—3d. A. Close, Paris, Dip.

**THREE YEARS OLD MARES.**—1st. To Isaac Fairchild, Fabius, "Fanny Grey," \$10—2d. W. C. Burrett, Paris, Vol. Trans.

**TWO YEAR OLD MARES.**—1st. To Geo. Fordon, Geneva, Dip.—2d. J. Fairchild, Vol. Trans.

**DISCRETIONARY.**—To Roswell Morgan, for pair of Arabian colts, Vol. Trans.—Joel B. Nott, for a yearling colt, "Chlorine," Vol. Trans.

**MULES.**—To Joseph Cloyes, Morrisville, for one pair of Mules, Vol. Trans.

## SHEEP.

**LONG WOOLED BUCKS.**—1st. To J. M'D. McIntyre, Cotswood, \$10—2d. Wm. Huxford, New Hartford, Bake well, Col. Tour—3d. W. Rathbone, jr., Springfield, Dishley, Dip.

**LONG WOOLED EWES.**—1st. To J. J. Boshart, Mohawk, \$10—2d. W. Rathbone, jr., Col. Tour.

**LONG WOOLED LAMBS.**—Premium equally divided between Geo. Brinkerhoff, Albany, and Fred. B. Hollis, Gilbertsville, \$5.



MIDDLE WOOLED BUCKS.—1st. J. M'D. McIntyre, \$10—2d. Fred. Easton, Mt. Morris, Col. Tour—3d. Z. B. Wakeman, Dip.

MIDDLE WOOLED EWES.—1st. To J. M'D. McIntyre, \$10—2d. J. M. Sherwood, Col. Tour—3d. Z. B. Wakeman, Herkimer, Dip.

MIDDLE WOOLED LAMBS.—To J. M'D. McIntyre, \$5.

MERINO BUCKS.—1st. To H. & J. Carpenter, Poughkeepsie, \$10—2d. J. M. Sherwood, Col. Tour—3d. Reed Burrett, Dip.

MERINO EWES.—1st. J. M. Sherwood, \$10—2d. Israel Smith, DeRuyter, Col. Tour.

MERINO LAMBS.—J. M. Sherwood, \$5.

SAXON BUCKS.—1st. To S. B. Crocker, Vernon, \$10—2d. S. H. Church, Vernon, Col. Tour—3d. J. R. Jones, Vernon, Dip.

SAXON EWES.—1st. To S. H. Church, \$10—2d. S. B. Crocker, Col. Tour—3d. D. C. Barnes, Deerfield, Dip.

SAXON LAMBS.—L. T. Marshall, Vernon, \$5.

SHEEP FROM OTHER STATES.—Diplomas to I. H. Nettleton, J. N. Blakesley, N. B. Smith, and Stephen Atwood, all of Litchfield co., Ct., for superior Merino Sheep.

FAT SHEEP.—1st. To John Reeves, Lysander, \$10—2. To J. M'D. McIntyre, Albany, Col. Tour—3. Geo. Brinkerhoff, Albany, Vol. Trans.

#### SWINE.

BOARS.—1st. To C. R. Nichols, Darien, Leicester, \$10—2d. J. M. Sherwood, Berkshire, Col. Tour—3d. L. T. Marshall, Vernon, Dip.

SOWS.—1st. To J. J. Boshart, Mohawk, Berkshire and Leicester, \$10—2d. Robert Eells, Westmoreland, grade Berkshire, Col. Tour—3d. Peter Smith, Utica, Dip.

PIGS.—1st. To Robert Eells, Westmoreland, \$3—2d. Jas. Plant, Utica, Dip.

#### POULTRY.

To L. Tucker, Albany, best lot of Dorking Fowls, \$3—To the same, for best pair of Turkeys, (wild) \$3—To the same, for best and greatest variety of Fowls, \$10—To Geo. Bement, Albany, best lot Black Polands, \$3—To the same, for best pair of Geese, (African) \$3—To the same for best pair of Ducks, (Muscovys) \$3.

John Paris, Albany, for ten varieties of Pigeons, a fine display, Dip.

Master E. R. Johnson, Rome, for the great variety of fowls exhibited by him—although he had not enough to sweep the premium, his specimens were very fine indeed, and the taste displayed in the arrangements of his coops deserves encouragement—Dip.

Mr. Robinson's fowls called "Sampsons," Dip.

#### PLOWS.

1st. To Howard Delano, Mottville, "Diamond Improved," \$15—2d. Thos. D. Burrall, Geneva, "Shell Wheel," Premium last year, certificate—3d. Brainerd & Comstock, Rome, "Diamond," No. 5, Premium last year, certificate—4th. E. Wilson, Vernon, "Diamond," No. 5, Premium last year, certificate—5th. Miner, Horton & Co., Peekskill, "No. 22," Silver Medal—6th. John B. Gaylord, Auburn, "No. 6," Dip.—To Alvah Jefferson, Darien, "Michigan Subsoil," \$10.

#### FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm Wagons—1st. To Peter S. Eastman, New Hartford, \$10—2d. J. S. & M. Peckham, Utica, Vol. Trans. Harrows—To Oren Barton, Tyler, (Geddes Harrow,) Col. Tour.

Scarifier—Oren Barton, \$5.

Cultivator—Oren Barton, Col. Tour.

Fanning Mills—1st. To I. T. Grant & Co., Seaghticoke, Junction, Silver Medal—2d. Clow & Trulon, Mentz, Vol. Trans.—3d. Jas. Patterson, Canandaigua, Dip.

Horse Power—To A. D. Childs, Rochester, \$10.

Threshing Machines—1st. To A. Douglass, Skaneateles, \$10—2d. Hart, Higham & Co., Vulcan Works, Utica, Vol. Trans.—3d. Ellery Hicks, Dip.

Drill Barrow—To Abm. Randall, Oneida co., for barrow to plant potatoes and corn, Col. Tour.

Straw Cutters—1st. To J. G. Case, Utica, (Sanfords,) Silver Medal—2d. J. C. Rich, Penfield, Vol. Trans.—3d. Martin Sanders, Cortland, Dip.

Corn and Cob Crusher—To J. A. Pitts, Rochester, \$10.

Farm Horse Cart—To Wm. Carroll, Albany, Dip.

Revolving Horse Rake—1st. To Jas Smith, Clarkson, Col. Tour—2d. Albert Brockway, Bridgewater, Vol. Trans.

Ox Yokes—1st. To A. Munroe, Galway, Col. Tour—2d. Wm. Hill, Marey, Vol. Trans.

Grain Cradles—1st. To E. S. Hager, Frankfort, \$3—2d. David Flanders, Stockholm, Dip.

Hay Fork—Taylor, Buttolph & Co., Dip.

Grass Scythe—H. C. White, Albion, Dip.

Hoes—R. & E. Clark & Co., Unadilla Forks, \$2.

Corn Sheller—J. D. Briggs, Saratoga, Dip.

Corn Cutter—J. M. Cleveland, Adams, \$2.

Manure Forks—Taylor, Buttolph & Co., Dip.

Reaping Machine—O. Hussey, Baltimore, Md., \$15.

#### PLOWING MATCH.—20 ENTRIES.

1st. To Frederic Smith, Westmoreland, \$15; plowman, Wm. Jackson, Diamond Plow, Brainerd, Comstock & Co., Makers—2d. Elon Comstock, Rome, \$12; Stephen Pope plowman, same Plow as No. 1.—3d. Thos. D. Burrall, Geneva, \$10; Burrall's Plow—4th. O. R. Babcock, Bridgewater, Col. Tour—5th. H. N. Carey, Marey, Vol. Trans., M. Mayhew plowman, Livingston co. Plow.

Boys under 18 years of age—To E. W. Butler, Rome, 16 years of age, Darien Plow, No. 5, \$10.

#### BUTTER.

Best lot from 5 cows—1st. To E. R. Evans, Marey, \$25—2d. Thos. Hawks, Columbia, \$15—3d. Geo. Vail, Troy, \$10.

Best 25 lbs. made in June—1st. To R. S. Ransome, Perryville, \$10—2d. O. C. Crocker, Union, Col. Tour—3d. P. Case, New Hartford, Vol. Trans.

Best 50 lbs. made at any time—1st. To Melas Adams, Martinsburgh, \$15—2d. S. M. Foster, New Hartford, Silver Medal—3d. O. Cole, Litchfield, Silver Medal—4th. D. Eells, jr., New Hartford, Silver Medal—5th. W. Otley, Oaks Corners, Silver Medal.

#### CHEESE.

On ten Dairies—1st. To H. Burrall, Salisbury, \$20—2d. R. Eells & others, Oneida co., \$10.

Another lot of the dairies presented by A. L. Fish, of Litchfield, Herkimer co., were very superior, and had the committee been authorized to award two of the premiums to the same county, this lot would have received the second premium—Silver Medal.

Over one year old—1st. To Robert Eells, Westmoreland, \$15—2d. Fred. Ingersoll, Vernon, Silver Medal.

Less than one year old—1st. To W. S. Ford, Salisbury, \$15—2d. W. Otley, Silver Medal—3d. F. Hallenbeck, Herkimer co., Silver Medal—4th. N. Wilcox, Winfield, Silver Medal—5th. J. Smalley, Norway, Silver Medal.

Spencer Brown, of Newport, Herkimer co., for two samples of round or navy cheese, Dip.

More than 18,000 pounds of cheese exhibited in this class, and every cheese was of superior quality.

#### MAPLE SUGAR.

1st. To Joel Woodworth, Watertown, \$15—2d. Moses Eames, Rutland, \$10—3d. W. E. White, Walton, Col. Tour—4th. Erastus Bigelow, Sangerfield, Dip.—5th. Sidney Spring, Eaton, Dip.

#### SILK.

Sewing—1st. To Clark Avery, Perryville, \$15—2d. D. Irish, Perryville, \$10—3d. J. Hutchinson, River Head, Col. Tour.

Reeled—1st. To Mrs. Irish, Perryville, \$10—2d. Clark Avery, Col. Tour—3d. Benj. Blackman, Verona, Dip.

Cocoons—1st. To Clark Avery, \$10—2d. John Osborn, Utica, Col. Tour—3d. Benj. Blackman, Dip.

#### FRUITS.

Greatest variety of table Apples, Ellwanger & Barry Rochester, ..... \$5  
2d do do table Apples, David Thomas, Cayuga county, ..... 3  
3d do do table Apples, J. C. Hastings, ..... Vol. Tr.  
Best 12 sorts table Apples, Oliver Phelps, Canandaigua, ..... \$3  
Greatest variety table Pears, D. Thomas, Cayuga, ..... 3  
2d greatest " " Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, ..... Vol. Tr.  
Greatest variety winter Pears, David Thomas Cayuga Co., Vol. Tr.  
Best 12 Quinces, Oliver Phelps, Canandaigua, ..... do.  
Best 12 Peaches, N. Goodsell, Greece, Monroe county, ..... do.  
" 24 Plums, Henry Green, Utica, ..... do.

Best 6 bunches Native Grapes, W. Mervine, Utica,..... Vol. Tr.  
 " 6 bunches Foreign " S. D. Childs, " ..... do

## VEGETABLES.

12 best table Turnips, Dr. A. Brigham, State Lunatic Asylum  
 Utica, ..... \$1  
 12 best Carrots, G. S. Dana, Utica, ..... 1  
 12 best table Beets, David Gray, Jr., Marey, ..... 1  
 12 best Onions, C. F. Crossman, Rochester, ..... 1  
 3 best heads of Cabbage, D. Gray, Jr., Marey, ..... 1  
 12 Tomatoes, D. Grey, Jr., Marey, ..... 1  
 10 Egg Plants and tree of do., C. E. Goodrich, Utica, ..... 1  
 Best half peck Lima Beans, Dr. A. Brigham, do., ..... 1  
 3 best squashes, ..... 1  
 Best half peck table potatoes, James Rees, New Hartford, ..... 2  
 2d best half peck table potatoes, R. Eells, Westmoreland, ..... 1  
 Best seedling Potatoes, 4 specimens, 1/2 peck each, H. N. Lang-  
 worthy, Irondequoit, ..... 5  
 12 ears best seed Corn, Charles W. Eells, Kirkland, ..... 1

## DISCRETIONARY.

Potatoe Onions, J. Greenleaf, Brockport, ..... Vol. Tr. and 1  
 C. E. Goodrich, for several samples of Watermelons and Cante-  
 lopes, and to G. W. Cromwell for Watermelons .. Vol. Tr. each.  
 Sweet Corn, C. E. Goodrich, Utica, ..... 1  
 D. Gray, Jr., for great variety of Vegetables, ..... Vol. Tr.

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

## Woolen Blankets.

1st. George W. Henry, Martinsburgh, ..... \$5  
 2d. Jacob S. Van Allen, Black Rock, ..... 4  
 3d. Mrs. V. R. Voorhies, Amsterdam, ..... 3

## Flannel.

1st. Chester Buck, Lowville, Lewis Co., ..... \$5  
 2d. George W. Henry, Martinsburgh, ..... 4  
 3d. Wm. Otley, Oak's Corners, Ontario Co., ..... 3

## Woolen Cloth.

1st. Samuel Churchill, Little Falls, ..... \$5  
 (No other specimens found by committee, although two others  
 entered on list)

## Woolen Carpets.

1st. Hiram Mills, Martinsburgh, ..... \$5  
 2d. William Otley, Oaks Corners, ..... 4  
 3d. Mrs. V. R. Voorhies, Amsterdam, ..... 3

## Brussels Carpets.

1st. Hotchkiss & Smith, Auburn, ..... \$5  
 2d. Thompsonville Co., Conn., ..... 3

## Rag Carpets.

1st. Mrs. Benjamin Blackman, Verona, Oneida Co., ..... \$3  
 2d. " Benjamin Plant, New Hartford, ..... 2  
 3d. " Robinson, Clinton, ..... 1

## Kersey.

1st. E. M. Bateman, Venice, Cayuga Co., ..... \$3  
 2d. S. W. Abbott, ..... 2  
 3d. George W. Henry, Martinsburgh, ..... 1

## Double Carpet Coverlet.

1st. Miss Adeline Jones, Westmoreland, ..... \$4  
 2d. John Winslow, Watertown, ..... 3  
 3d. Abram Koonz, Albany, ..... 2  
 4th. Susan H. Bronson, Vernon, ..... 1

## Knit Woolen Stockings.

1st. Mrs. Acsah Coe, Columbia, ..... \$2  
 2d. " Hannah Bostwick, Lowville, ..... 1  
 3d. Chester Buck, ..... Dip.

## Linen Cloth.

1st. Joseph Wells, Denmark, ..... \$5  
 2d. Aaron Bailey, Cherry Valley, ..... 4  
 3d. Wm. Otley, Oaks Corners, ..... 3

## Linen Diaper.

1st. Mrs. Acsah Coe, Columbia, ..... \$5  
 2d. George W. Henry, Martinsburgh, ..... 4  
 3d. Levi T. Marshall, Vernon, ..... 3

## Hearth Rugs.

1st. George B. Cary, Richfield, ..... \$5  
 2d. Mary Tunnecliff, Warren, Herk. Co., ..... 4  
 3d. Geo. B. Cary, Richfield, ..... 3  
 4th. Miss Manahan, Utica, ..... 2  
 5th. Mrs. Peter Miller, Turin, Lewis Co., ..... 1  
 6th. C. Robinson, Clinton, ..... Dip.

## Linen Sewing Thread.

1st. Peter Crispell, Jr., Ulster Co., 1 lb., ..... \$2

## Linen Knit Stockings.

1st. Mrs. Calvin Aldrich, New Hartford, ..... \$2  
 2d. Mrs. W. C. Burrett, Paris, ..... 1  
 3d. " Squire M. Mason, New Hartford, ..... Dip.

## Silk Stockings.

1st. Mary E. Dayton, Vernon, ..... Dip.  
 2d. Mrs. D. Irish, Perryville, ..... do.  
 3d. Thomas Potter, Utica, ..... do.

## Cotton Stockings.

1st. Mrs. Morris, ..... \$2  
 2d. " Sophia Willard, New Hartford, ..... 1  
 3d. " D. Skinner, Deerfield, ..... Dip.

## Tow Cloth.

1st. Mrs. Wm. Potter, Marey, Oneida county, ..... \$1  
 2d. Mrs. Wm. Otley, Oaks Corners, ..... Dip.

## DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

G. Farmer, Mohawk, Steam Dairy Operator, ..... Diploma.  
 A. E. Jackson, Boonville, Cheese Press, ..... "  
 Mrs. L. T. Marshall, Vernon, Shawl, Mitts, and Gloves, ..... \$3  
 Mather Beecher, Remsen, Bark Mill, ..... Vol. Trans.  
 S. Purdy & Co., Whitesboro, oak churn, molasses can, ... Vol. Tr.

N. P. White, Whitesboro, Dentist plate work, ..... Dip.  
 Lombard, Elbridge, Improved fence, ..... Vol. Cult.  
 Miss Olive Austin, Smyrna, knit Veil, Caps, &c., ..... \$3 & Dip.  
 Warnick & Bryan, Utica, Tobacco, Cigars, and Mastard, .... Dip.  
 Mrs. Gunguigumer, Utica, Millinery, ..... "  
 Benedict & Barney, Syracuse, Gold Pens, ..... "  
 Mrs. D. Skinner, Deerfield, Marine Palace of shell work two  
 Ottomans, and pair of shoes, highly creditable to her taste  
 and ingenuity, ..... \$3  
 Curtis & Van Arsdale, Kirkland, Brown Earthen Ware, ..... 2  
 Noah White, Utica, Stone Ware, ..... 3  
 Wm. Carroll, Albany Spring Cart, ..... Vol. Tr.  
 Lucretia Tyler, Lawrence, Horse Netting, ..... \$3  
 James Sangster, Buffalo, Miniature Noah's Ark, ..... 3  
 Gaius Clark, Syracuse, Congress Desk, ..... Vol. Tr.  
 Miss Mary E. Spencer, Utica, Emb. Shawl, ..... Dip.  
 Jas. H. Dunbar, East Hamilton, Pr. Fringe Mittens, ..... \$1  
 Miss L. C. Morris, Auburn, Shell work, ..... 5  
 Miss Gay, Troy, Shell flowers and Bead bags, ..... 2  
 Grove Lawrence, Syracuse, bbl. Patent Salt, .... Dip. and Vol. Tr.  
 Joseph Miller, Utica, miniature ship and frigate, ..... \$3  
 Elon Comstock, Rome, Agricultural and Horticultural Imple-  
 ments, ..... \$5 and Dip.  
 Miss Julia N. Tucker, Albany, Embroidered Port Folio, .... Dip.  
 D. J. & A. I. Smith, Syracuse, Hand Railroad Car, ..... Dip.  
 Mrs. Mary E. Storms, Utica, Shell box, ..... \$2  
 Wm. Butler, Phelps, Coon skin robe, ..... Vol. Tr.  
 G. W. Henry, (blind,) Frankfort, Brushes, ..... \$2  
 David Kendall, New Lebanon, Thermometers, ..... Dip.  
 J. T. Farrand, water drawing machine, ..... Vol. Tr.  
 Mrs. Voorhies, Amsterdam, four cases manufactured arti-  
 cles, ..... \$10 and Dip.  
 Brainard, Comstock & Co., Rome, Plows, ..... Dip.  
 Walker and Gavit, Albany, best Daguerreotypes, .... Silver Medal.  
 Miss L. M. Eames, New Hartford, knit window curtains, .... Dip.  
 " L. M. Pierson, Sullivan, counterpane, ..... "  
 Mrs. Luke Cone, Westmoreland, straw hat, ..... "  
 E. K. Browning, Utica, machine cards, ..... \$3 and Dip.  
 Hopkins, Sergeant & Co., Auburn, box machine cards, ..... \$3  
 Henry Lawrence, Chenango county, compound lever tug-  
 buckle, ..... Dip.  
 Four church bells, A. Meneely, West Troy, very superior, ... Cert.  
 having received premium heretofore.  
 Miss C. Devereux, Utica, sofa cushion and worked table cover, Dip.  
 Mrs. L. Jones, Utica, case of wax ornaments, an elegant  
 article, ..... \$3  
 Jonathan Coxon & Co., Utica, brown earthen ware, .. \$3 and Dip.  
 Geo. Geddes, Onondaga county, five samples seed corn, all  
 very fine, ..... Dip.  
 S. C. Coffin, Portland, Chataque county, oil paintings, highly  
 commended as specimens of early effort in the art.  
 Miss C. W. Gridley, Utica, specimens of oil painting, ..... Lip.  
 Miss O'Toole, and Miss Mary Putnam, Rome, two samples  
 of raised worsted work, very creditable to the exhibitors, ... Dip.  
 G. W. Brownson, Amsterdam, specimens of corn brooms, .... \$2  
 Miss M. J. Morris, Auburn, samples of lace work, ..... 3  
 Mrs. Acsah Cole, Columbia, Herkimer county, two pair cotton  
 woolen blankets, ..... \$3 and Dip.  
 Miss Georgiana S. Manning, Syracuse, worsted worked  
 reticule, ..... \$3  
 Mrs. Hamilton Spencer, Utica, embroidered chair, ..... Dip.  
 Mrs. C. M. Bennett, Penn Yan, Yates county, an ottoman  
 cover, ..... Dip.  
 J. Parish, Mendon, Monroe county, for a washing machine  
 patented to Nathan Parish, Rush, Monroe county, ..... Vol. Tr.  
 John Wilkinson, Union Vale, Dutchess county, presented a  
 convenient plan of a barn, commended.  
 Solomon Phelps, Lowville, a sausage cutter, ..... Dip.  
 Mrs. Mary Bradley, Utica, embroidered bed spread, ... \$5 and Dip.  
 Male members of State Lunatic Asylum, case carved toys, .... Dip.  
 Female " " embroidery and needle  
 work, ..... Dip.  
 Catholic Orphan Asylum, Utica, raised worsted work, ..... Dip.  
 Miss Margaret Hawthorn, Deerfield, embroidered apron, ..... \$2  
 " C. M. Curtemus, Utica, two specimens finely shaded  
 worsted work, ..... \$3 and Dip.  
 Mrs. Geo. R. Fairbanks, Adams, bed and table spread, ..... \$3  
 Mrs. Geo. B. Cary, Richfield, worsted worked chair bottoms, .. \$3  
 Miss Augusta Dye, Penn Yan, mbroidered piano cover, \$2 and Dip.  
 " M. J. Johnson, Little Falls, needle work on paper, ..... \$3  
 Mrs. Wm. Otley, Phelps, pieced bed spread, ..... \$3  
 E. P. Webster, Utica, carved miniature cottage, ..... \$2  
 Miss Abby Allen, Carlisle, embroidered screen and sofa  
 pillow, ..... \$2  
 Wm. Potter, Marey, pair horse blankets, ..... 1  
 Jno. Kirkland, Kirkland, worsted table cover, ..... Dip.  
 Solomon Phelps, Lowville, sausage cutter, ..... "  
 James Gould, Alb., two horse pleasure sleigh, ..... "  
 Joseph D. Briggs, Saratoga, corn sheller, ..... "  
 B. S. Seymour, Westmoreland, window and door butts and  
 fastenings, ..... "  
 Elijah Hurlburt, Waterloo, clover machine, ..... "  
 " Clough, Whitesboro, self setting saw mill apparatus, .... "  
 " Cady, Newport, Yates' Patent Lock, ..... "  
 Dumbarton Glass Factory, Durhamville, Glass, ..... "

For premiums on Flowers, Stoves, and Flour, see page 326.

**GAPES IN CHICKENS.**—Turpentine, applied with a  
 feather, internally, to the throat, will in all cases cure  
 this disease. [Tried and found efficacious.]



## THE MAYDUKE CHERRY.

It is a little singular, that nearly all pomological writers refer to the Mayduke as a standard for the time of maturity in cherries. The ripening of an early cherry is indicated by comparing it with the Mayduke, or it is a given number of days earlier or later than this well known variety.



Fig. 93.

Now it happens that the Mayduke is the most variable in its season of maturity of all known cherries. Fruit of a dark red color is often seen on one branch, and that which is nearly green on another. It is thus not uncommon that there is a difference of six weeks on the same tree. The same difference may occur on different trees, one tree being some weeks ahead of another. Hence serious disappointment sometimes results where trees of this variety are purchased and come into bearing, from the frequent lateness in ripening; and cultivators, supposing they have received a very early variety, often consider themselves as having been grievously imposed upon.

The two outline figures at the head of this article, exhibit this difference in the growth and maturity of the fruit, and represent two cherries which grew the present season on the same branch, and within two inches of each other; the larger being a dark red, while the smaller was light green. They were drawn accurately from the specimen, exactly of the natural size, and at the same time, (the 19th of 6 mo., June.) There was nearly as great a disparity in several other specimens.

The inappropriateness of taking this variety as a standard for time, is further increased by the fact that it is scarcely ever picked from the tree in a fully ripened state, but most commonly while it is yet only of a dark red color, instead of black as it should be; and before it has attained more than two-thirds of its full size. Some cultivators of fine fruit have been astonished on tasting fully ripened specimens, at the difference between such specimens and those picked at the usual season.

## FROST IN VALLEYS.

It is familiar to many that night frosts under a clear sky, are most severe in sheltered valleys, and lightest on exposed hills, where the difference in altitude is not so great as much to affect the temperature from the natural decrease which always takes place as we ascend from the surface of the earth. The tendency of the cold air to sink into hollows, or to become cooled more rapidly by radiation, without the counteracting influence which air in motion always exerts, was finely exhibited by the severe frost which occurred at the commencement of the present summer. A number of thrifty young hickories, about fifty feet high, stood in a depression which was about twenty feet deep. The young shoots had grown a few inches, and being fresh and succulent, were very easily touched by frost. Accordingly, after that cold night, about one-half the young leaves on the tree, occupying the lower half, were completely killed and had turned black; while the upper part of the trees, which reached above the valleys, remained as fresh and green as ever.

Dr. Kirtland, of Cleveland, mentions an experiment in Elliott's Magazine, where the thermometer situated in a valley, sunk during a frosty night, down to 27°, while on a neighboring hill only sixty feet higher there was no frost whatever, the thermometer scarcely sinking to 32°.

Such facts may remind those who are about setting out

tender fruit trees, as peaches, nectarines, and apricots, that exposed hills, if not greatly elevated, are much better than warm valleys, where the frost is not only more intense, but the increased temperature in summer tends to promote a more rapid and succulent growth, which is less capable of withstanding the severity of winter.

## THEORIES TO SUIT CIRCUMSTANCES.

It has not been very uncommon in the history of farming for theories to be manufactured as a sort of apology for bad management or neglect. We see this in various ways. A very common one is to account for the dissemination of weeds by the supposition that the cultivated crop has actually undergone transmutation, and has been converted to the weeds. Where such vegetable intruders grow and multiply with great rapidity, and by means which may be perhaps often concealed from observation, it becomes exceedingly convenient thus to explain this increase, as well as to apologize for a want of more vigilant care in their eradication.

Another illustration of this disposition is given by A. J. Downing, in the excellent article appended to his "Forest and Fruit Trees of America," on the *Duration of Varieties*.

It was for a long time, he observes, a popular opinion, that when a good variety of fruit was once originated from seed, "it might be continued by grafting and budding, for ever,—or at least, as some old parchment deeds pithily gave tenure to land—'as long as grass grows and water runs.'" In opposition to this opinion, the theory advanced by President Knight, was, that all trees of any particular variety, being only parts from the original tree, of limited duration itself, must all die about the time, or soon after the time, that the parent tree dies. "Certain French writers," observes A. J. Downing, "about this time gladly seized Knight's theory, as an explanation of the miserable state into which several fine old varieties of pears had fallen, about Paris, owing to bad culture and propagation. They sealed the death warrant, in like manner, of the Brown Beurré, Doyenné, Chaumontel, and many others. \* \* \* Notwithstanding this, and that ten or fifteen years have since elapsed, it is worthy of notice that the repudiated apples and pears still hold their place among the best cultivators both in England and France. The 'extinct varieties' seem yet to bid defiance to theorists and bad cultivators."

"The apparent decay of a variety is often caused by grafting upon unhealthy stocks. For although grafts of very vigorous habits have frequently the power of renovating in some measure, or for a time, the health of the stock, yet the tree, when it arrives at a bearing state, will, sooner or later, suffer from the diseased or feeble nature of the stock.

"Carelessness in selecting scions for engrafting, is another fertile source of degeneracy in varieties. Every good cultivator is aware that if grafts are cut from the ends of old bearing branches, *exhausted by overbearing*, the same feebleness of habit will, in a great degree, be shared by the young graft.

"Unfavorable soil and climate are powerful agents in deteriorating varieties of fruit trees. Certain sorts that have originated in a cold climate, are often short lived and unproductive when taken to warmer ones, and the reverse. For this reason the Spitzenburgh apple soon degenerates, if planted in the colder parts of New-England, and almost all northern sorts, if transplanted to Georgia. But this only proves that it is impossible to pass certain natural limits of fitness for climate, and not that the existence of the variety itself is in any way affected by these local failures."

The continued propagation of pears upon the quince stock, for the production of dwarfs, and the continued reproduction from these dwarfs or stunted trees, is given as a reason why the pear, though naturally a much longer lived tree than the apple, so often suffers by a decline of the varieties.

There are many interesting facts, bearing on this subject, stated in the valuable article before mentioned, a few of which we here repeat, and which we doubt not,

will prove interesting to some of our readers, as well as to show them the treasure which they would possess in the work alluded to:

"The oldest known variety of the pear is the Autumn Bergamot—believed by pomologists to be identically the same fruit cultivated by the Romans in the time of Julius Cæsar—that is to say, the variety is nearly two thousand years old. It grows with as much vigor, and bears as regular and abundant crops of fair, fine fruit in our own garden, as any sort we cultivate. Whole orchards of the Doyenné (or Virgalieu) are in the finest and most productive state of bearing in the interior of this state, and numberless instances in the western states—and any one may see, in September, grown in the apparently cold and clayey soil near the town of Hudson, on the North River, specimens of this "outcast," weighing three-fourths of a pound, and of a golden fairness and beauty of appearance and lusciousness of flavor worthy of the garden of the Hesperides,—certainly we are confident never surpassed in the lustiest youth of the variety in France. The same is true of all the other sorts when propagated in a healthy manner, and grown in suitable soil and climate."

"To add force to this view [already stated in this article,] we will add, that we have had the satisfaction lately, of seeing trees of the condemned varieties taken from healthy interior districts to the sea-board, where they have already borne fruit as fair and unblemished as ever;—thus proving that the variety was not enfeebled, but only so much of it as had been constantly propagated in a soil and climate naturally rather unfavorable to it. While in favorable positions it maintained all its original vigor."

"A skillful cultivator in Ohio informed us of a case in point. Some years ago he planted two Doyenné pear trees, both apparently healthy. One was from the sea-coast, and the other was from western New-York. The fruit of the former, when it came into bearing, cracked, and showed all the symptoms of decay common where it came from. The other always bore fair fruit. After several years careful treatment, he has at last restored it to the original health of the variety."

#### LIVE STOCK IN CONNECTICUT

**SHEEP.**—Connecticut has many fine-wooled flocks of sheep, some of which we had the pleasure of examining in our late excursion through the state.

John Ward, of Salisbury, near Fall Village, has a flock of 700 Saxons. Their fleeces average  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, and sold last year at 60 cts. per pound. In another part of Salisbury, we saw a small flock of Co swolds, belonging to John C. Coffing, Esq. They were purchased of Mr. Devine, of Washington Hollow, Dutchess county, N. Y.

R. G. Camp, Esq., of Litchfield, has a very superior flock of 170 Saxons. They were derived mostly from the noted flock of Charles B. Smith Esq., of Torrington, Ct. The wool of Mr. Camp's sheep is very fine, and the fleeces averaged this season, 2 lbs. 14 ounces, which sold at 66 $\frac{3}{4}$  cts. per pound. Mr. Smith imported two bucks from Saxony, in 1843. Both of these bucks Mr. Camp has used in his flock. His lambs of the present season, many of them, are certainly very fine.

Mr. Lucas, of Goshen, has a small flock of mixed Saxon and Merinos, which are remarkable for the weight of their fleeces. Twelve ewes, six old ones and six yearlings, eight of which reared lambs, gave this season 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of well-washed wool—being an average of five pounds and two ounces.

Henry Watson, Esq., of East Windsor, has one of the best and most profitable flocks we have met with. He is a veteran in the breeding of sheep, as well as other stock. He, in connection with Mr. Hurlbut, of Winchester, purchased some of the best Saxons of the first importation of Messrs. Searle, of Boston, in 1824. His present flock are of various grades of the Saxon blood then obtained, crossed with the pure Merino. His wool is fine, and he obtains the highest prices for it. At several manufacturing establishments where we happened

to call, we saw or heard Mr. Watson's wool given as an example to wool-growers of what was wanted in quality and condition, *for fine wool*. This year it brought 50 cents per pound, sold in his neighborhood. Last year he sold it in the dirt, obtaining a price equal to 60 cts. per pound for washed wool. His fleeces average over three pounds, washed. Bucks' fleeces weigh from 5 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

**CATTLE.**—In some districts of Connecticut, there are very good cattle, of the various improved breeds. Several enterprising citizens imported stock from England at an early day. Among those who were first to distinguish themselves in efforts to improve this branch of husbandry, were the late Gov. Wolcott, of Litchfield, Messrs. Samuel and Elizur Wolcott, and Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth, of East Windsor. These gentlemen, previous to the commencement of the present century, and in some instances previous to the year 1790, introduced into their respective neighborhoods, various bulls and cows, either imported or bred from stock which had been imported. It is impossible to decide with any certainty, what was the blood of the cattle brought here so many years ago. Gov. Wolcott, it is said, procured some animals of Mr. Heaton, of Throg's Neck, Westchester county, (N. Y.) According to the history given of these cattle in an American edition of Culley's Essay on Live Stock, published forty years ago, they were Short Horns, procured from the banks of Tees, in Yorkshire, England, and brought by Mr. Heaton to Throg's Neck, in 1792. Judging from the animals of the present day, which seem to possess most of their blood, the original stock was similar in character to the ordinary Yorkshire or Holderness Short Horns. Large, rather rough and coarse boned, thin skinned; when well fed, inclined to give large quantities of milk. Cattle having various degrees of the blood of this Heaton stock, (we presume,) are often met with in Connecticut under the name of the "*Eaton breed*." Gov. Wolcott also introduced some animals, having, as was said, more or less of the Alderney blood in them.

The Hon. Truman Smith, of Litchfield, (for whose kind attentions we desire to return our thanks,) waited on us to several places in his neighborhood, and afterwards furnished conveyance and accompanied us to Goshen. He showed us several cows which were evidently remarkable milkers, said to be descended from the stock of Gov. Wolcott. They were called of the "*Alderney breed*," but their leading characteristics denoted a predominance of the Yorkshire blood. One of the cows belonged to Mr. Lyman, of Goshen.

Goshen, as we mentioned in an article in our last number, is noted for its cheese-dairies, and several of the farmers have at various times made efforts to improve the milking qualities of their cows, by introducing bulls of the improved breeds. Mr. Lucas, in connection with Mr. Towner, purchased a Durham bull of John Hare Powell, of Philadelphia, some ten or twelve years ago. A numerous progeny came from this bull, and so far as we learned, it was the unanimous opinion that he considerably improved the dairy qualities of the cattle of the neighborhood. Mr. Lucas has a very well-shaped bull, five years old, got by a Durham bull said to have been imported by Mr. Hichcock, of New-York, (afterwards owned by Dr. J. H. Smith, of North Canaan,) and from a Durham cow of Mr. Morgan's, of Hartford. Also several thrifty steers from this bull. At Mr. John C. Coffing's, in Salisbury, we saw a fine lot of eight or ten cows, mostly half-blood Durhams, which appeared to be excellent milkers.

As we above mentioned, it is generally admitted that the half-blood Durhams are decidedly better milkers than the common stock. Yet it is very obvious that most of the dairy farmers pay but little attention to the blood or qualities of their cattle. Most of them buy their cows; and many large herds which we saw presented a most incongruous collection of ugly shapes, and animals indicating but few good qualities for any purpose. Why need this be so? Does not the experience of every farmer teach him that some cows are worth nearly double what others are? And would it not be altogether better in the long run, to raise stock always from those which possess in the



highest degree the properties which constitute their value? From our own observation we have no hesitation in saying that a proper attention to this subject for a period of twenty years would *double* the nett income of their cows.

We cannot avoid remarking here, that we noticed in many instances, a very inveterate, and we must think, unreasonable prejudice, against all colors in cattle but *red*. In some instances we heard farmers say they found no fault with the Durhams, "except the color." We put the interrogatory, whether the intrinsic value of the cattle depended on color? They could not say that it did; but they did not *like*, in other words, did not *fancy* such and such colors! It is passing strange that among people who in general claim to discard the influence of *fancy*, at least in agricultural operations, a prejudice like this should be allowed to control the judgment. Why should not that breed be chosen which is best adapted to the purposes of the farmer, without regard to qualities of mere fanciful value? Let this be done, whether the breed found most suitable be the Durham, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire, or any other. There can be no special excellence in one color more than another—the only advantage resulting from attention to this point, is, that as each particular breed has a color more or less peculiar, that color, whatever it may be, is an indication of the purity or genuineness of the blood.

Messrs. S. and L. Hurlbut, Winchester, have a fine herd of Devons. There are some twelve or fifteen head of full-bloods, and perhaps as many more which are so nearly full-blood that an ordinary observer would scarcely be able to distinguish the difference. Messrs. H. have been breeding this stock for more than twenty-five years. They purchased of Wm. Patterson, Esq., of Baltimore, in 1819, the bull *Holkham*, whose immediate progenitors were sent as a present to Messrs. Patterson & Caton, by Mr. Coke, late Earl of Leicester. *Holkham* was kept by Messrs. H. till he was fifteen or sixteen years of age. He was then sold, and subsequently came into the state of New-York. He continued to be a vigorous and sure stock-getter till he was twenty years old. His progeny in Connecticut were very numerous, and their deserved popularity did much to establish the reputation of the Devons in that state.

Messrs. H. have sold many bulls and bull calves, of the Devon blood—either pure or of different grades. We understood them to say that they had sold over fifty which came to the state of New-York. Their present herd is certainly a beautiful one, and seems exceedingly well adapted to the climate, soil, and purposes of that section. They are hardy, active and tractable, making the most capital working cattle, especially where quick and spirited teams are required. They also fatten well, and their beef is represented as of superior quality. Their points and appearance for dairy qualities is generally superior to what we expected to see. Several of the cows are evidently superior milkers. Two or three of them, nearly full-bloods, have, on special trials, made from twelve to fourteen pounds of butter each per week, on grass feed only.

There is no doubt that certain families of the Devons are good milkers. In England, Mr. Bloomeeld, a tenant of the Earl of Leicester's, obtained a high prize for his herd of Devon cows, on account of their superiority as *butter stock*. Mr. George Patterson, of Baltimore, has made several purchases of stock from Mr. Bloomfield, and we believe their reputation for the dairy is fully sustained in this country. Messrs Hurlbut have now a bull and several young cows which they purchased of Mr. Patterson, of the stock derived from Mr. Bloomfield. They are beautiful animals. The bull is a very superior one—far superior in symmetry, handling, and in deed in every good point, to any other Devon we ever saw.

At Farmington we saw very good cattle. We are particularly indebted to Timothy Cowles, Esq., and to Dr. Carrington, of this place, for their polite attentions in showing us the fine farms and stock of this rich and beautiful neighborhood, and several of the neighboring towns. Mr. Cowles is an extensive farmer. He has for many years been in the practice of fattening oxen in the

winter season, to be sold at the New-York and Boston markets in the spring. Hay is the most important article in fattening, though corn meal and sometimes potatoes are used to finish the process. But the hay is made with great nicety—the grass is cut while it is green, not past bloom—carefully kept from rains and dews, and put in the barn in the most perfect condition. This hay is so nutritive that animals thrive as fast on it as on the best of grass feed.

Mr. Cowles is one of the very few farmers we have met with, who in selecting stock for fattening, regard the important quality of *handling*. Mr. Cowles's observation early taught him the importance of this quality, and for nearly forty years he has been in a great degree governed by it in selecting his stock. He showed us several yoke of very fine oxen, belonging to himself, some of which he intends for slaughter next winter, and also pointed out to us in an adjoining pasture, several other yokes of oxen, belonging to Mr. Deming, and some of his other neighbors. In general, the best of these oxen showed marks of a high Devon cross; but a few of them were half and quarter blood Durhams, crossed with the mixed Devon and native. One of these, belonging to Mr. Cowles, was on the whole, the finest ox we saw in Connecticut. Mr. Cowles had also a very large, though rather coarse ox, a cross of the Durham, which was bred and reared by his brother, the late Richard Cowles. He has likewise an excellent cow of the same breed, which took the first premium at the show at Hartford last year.

Mr. John T. Norton has a fine dairy of twenty selected cows. He is crossing these with a Durham bull of a noted milking family, bred by Mr. Prentice, of this city. Dr. Carrington has also some very pretty stock—a bull and some heifers—some of which show in a good degree the leading points of the Durhams.

[To be continued.]

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

**COOKING TOMATOES.**—MR. BEECHER, of the Indiana Farmer, speaks with the enthusiasm of an epicure on the subject of tomatoes. He says whoever does not love them, "is an object of pity." There's no accounting for taste. The editor of the Boston Courier, for instance, repudiates Mr. Beecher's taste, and compares tomatoes to "rotten potatoe-balls"! But we give Mr. Beecher's directions for cooking tomatoes. We have long been accustomed to eating those cooked in a similar way, excepting adding the eggs, and cheerfully endorse his opinion of the excellence of the mode. What he says about cooking them "enough," is important. The directions are said to be for a mess amounting to about three pints when cooked.

"Begin by parboiling two onions. While this is doing peel the tomatoes, which is easily done after hot water has been poured over them; cut them up and add the onions, also a teacupful and a half of bread crumbled fine, a table spoonful of salt, a heaping teaspoonful of black pepper, a lump of butter of the size of a turkey's egg, or about four table spoonsful. Beat these thoroughly together and set them over a slow fire to stew. They should cook slowly and for a long time; never less than three hours, but the longer the better. About fifteen minutes before they are to be used, beat up six eggs and stir them in, and put them on fresh coals and give them one grand boil up, stirring them all the time. When so cooked, no directions will be needed how to eat them.

The art of cooking the tomato lies mostly in cooking them enough. They should be put to work the first thing after the breakfast things are out of the way, even if you do not dine till three."

**WASHING BUTTER.**—We are aware that good butter makers disagree as to the propriety of working butter in water. In times past, we have made some experiments in this line. We have also persuaded others to make fair trials by washing a part of a churning in cold water, working the other part thoroughly without water. The result in all cases has been, that that from which the butter-milk was expelled without water, *kept best*. We notice some pointed remarks on this subject in the Indiana Farmer & Gardener, edited by Rev. H. W. BEECHER.

Mr. D. Embree, who states that he has followed the business of butter-making and kept dairies, sometimes of fifty cows, does not agree with another writer in that paper as to washing butter. "I am satisfied," says Mr. E., "that it extracts the good flavor from it, and that it will not keep so well as when water is not used. We salt our butter the first working, and after it cools, say twelve hours, all the buttermilk and watery particles from the salt can be worked out. I would ask any person to try an experiment, by taking 3 lbs. of butter made without having any water come in contact with it, put one pound in ice-water, one in cold spring water for, say, two hours, then expose them all to the same temperature for a few hours, and they will be able to answer a question I was asked while attending Washington market, by an old butter maker who came and stood by my tub. "Why is it, that my butter, which I took out of a cold spring since daylight, is so soft that I can hardly keep it in my tub, while your's, which must have been out almost all night, is as firm as a rock?" I would wish them to keep the pounds separately, but in the same way, for a month, and then try them."

Mr. Beecher adds, that on receiving the above, he conferred with a noted butter-maker, who says, "When butter is to be immediately used, she prefers washing it; but if it is to be kept any length of time it should not be washed."

**TO KEEP HAMS IN SUMMER.**—Place a layer of coarse salt in the bottom of a barrel, put down a ham and cover it with salt, then another, and so on till the barrel is full. The barrel must be kept in a *dry* place. The hams will come out perfectly good, if they were put in good.

#### TRANSMUTATION.

L. A. MOODY, Esq., of Cabotville, Mass., states a case of supposed transmutation upon which he wishes our comments. The case, according to his relation, may be stated in substance as follows: In 1838 he had a field of ten acres of wheat. It was new ground—the wheat having been sown among "girdlings." The crop became too ripe before it was cut, and shattered a good deal in gathering, but yielded about twenty-five bushels of good wheat per acre, besides from two to five bushels per acre, by the estimate of his neighbors, wasted on the ground. After harvest the stubble was plowed in, and the wheat (or what was deemed such,) came up so abundantly, that instead of planting the field to corn the next spring, as had been designed, it was resolved to leave it in possession of the wheat. But as the crop approached maturity, and the heads made their appearance, it was all at once discovered that what had been taken for wheat was *chess*, with the exception of a few scattering heads." It is added—"if all the chess which grew in the previous crop of wheat had been sown, it would not have stocked more than one acre as well as that spontaneous growth." (?)

Mr. Moody says he had always before "ridiculed the idea of wheat turning to chess," but "of course," he continues, "after such tangible evidence and practical demonstration, (?) I could say no more against it. \* \* I cannot believe it possible for *bona fide* transmutation to take place, neither can I account for the fact of my having ten acres of chess on a field seeded with wheat, and if you can give a satisfactory solution of the mystery you will confer a great favor."

We are by no means confident that we can give what will be to Mr. Moody "a satisfactory solution of the mystery." To fully explain the case, everything pertaining to it should be known; and without distrusting the faithfulness of the account before us, it is not improper to say that it fails to give a thorough knowledge of the circumstances; indeed it is impossible that this knowledge could be obtained without a personal examination of the field at the time the first named crop was harvested, as well as at subsequent periods.

It will be noticed in the first place, however, that the case furnishes no direct evidence of transmutation. There were ways enough in which the chess might have grown without the necessity of resorting to a belief in any

supernatural cause for its production. The stubble of a wheat crop was plowed in. It is admitted that this crop had some chess in it, though but a small quantity was thought to have been gathered with the wheat. But the wheat was very ripe when it was harvested. So must the chess, whatever there was, have been very ripe, and every one knows that in this state, especially if it has been wet after being cut, it sheds its seed very easily. Besides, the chess, from being of a shorter growth of straw than the wheat, would not be so cleanly gathered by the sickle or cradle; so that several circumstances would conspire to cause an undue proportion of what chess grew in the first crop to be left on the ground. Again, the chess is more hardy than wheat; nearly every plant which came up would probably live through the winter, and if any vacancies happened by the wheat plants being killed, they were quickly filled by the spread of the chess. That the chess should have been taken for wheat, —*good and true*—until it headed, is not strange. There are but few, comparatively, whose observation is sufficiently close to distinguish wheat from chess in their early stages. It is not uncommon to find farmers confounding different species of grass (and wheat and chess are indeed but grasses,) under the same name.

But if transmutation actually takes place, we contend it can be demonstrated, and this, so far as we know, has never yet been done. It was alleged that wheat and chess had been detected growing from the same root; but on examining the roots produced as a sample of this, both species of plants were found separate and each traced to its original source. It was supposed that wheat and chess had been seen in the same head; but a critical examination showed that a panicle of the chess had only been wound (either artificially or otherwise,) into the wheat-head, and thus occasioned the illusion.

In conclusion, we would suggest to the advocates of transmutation, the adoption of a plan for experiments by which their theory, if correct, can be proved beyond a doubt. Take a quantity of earth suitable for the growth of wheat, and subject it to such a degree of heat, (say 200 deg., for ten hours,) by placing it in an oven or on a stove, as will destroy the vitality of any seeds it may contain. Then put the earth in pots, each of sufficient size to admit the full growth of a wheat plant, and after having sufficiently moistened the earth, plant in each pot one or more kernels of wheat, being particular to note the exact number planted, and also the exact number of plants which come up. Subject the plant to any process which is deemed most likely to cause transmutation. If any of these plants produce chess, it may be set down as proof that it sometimes comes from wheat.

#### NATIONAL WEALTH.

Every one knows that heavy imports and light exports will in time render any nation bankrupt, while the reverse cannot fail to enrich. It hence becomes an object with every patriot to discover and promote such kinds of business as will increase the exports of the nation.

A large part of the United States is finely adapted to the cultivation of *fruit*. American apples of the best quality sell at very high prices in Europe. In one case a successful cultivator in this state, by a very careful selection of the finest, obtained twenty-one dollars per barrel for Newtown pippins, sold in the London market, and nine dollars per barrel is the usual price he obtains there for his best fruit.

Now, every cultivator knows that hundreds of bushels may be obtained from an acre under the very best management and cultivation. What then could more contribute to national, as well as to individual prosperity, than extensive plantations of those varieties of the apple, pear, and other fruits, as are best adapted to conveyance to a distance. There is no doubt that if the northern and middle states were able to furnish large quantities of the very best kinds, that markets would be opened in many parts of the world where such articles are now unknown. An acre of fruit will often yield more than ten times as many bushels as an acre of the best wheat, and at far less expense in labor. There is no question, therefore, that millions of dollars worth might be yearly sent out



and scarcely interfering with the amount of grain and other farm crops already raised. Nor need any fear of overstocking the market, while our own cities and large villages are so scantily supplied with the best sorts, some of the finest having yet rarely ever passed the bounds of the amateur's garden, and most of the best being yet unknown to nineteen-twentieths of purchasers.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"VIEWS OF CANADA AND THE COLONISTS—embracing the experience of a resident; views of the present state, progress, and prospects of the colony; with detailed and practical information for intending emigrants; by A FOUR YEARS' RESIDENT."—In a recent tour through a portion of Canada, we had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of the author of the above work, (Mr. J. B. BROWN, now of Montreal,) from whom we are happy to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of it, which we have read with much interest and satisfaction. This work was written and published at Edinburgh, during a recent visit of the author to his native country, in order to supply the information so necessary for those who contemplated emigrating to the Canadas; and it contains a larger amount of information relative to these thriving colonies, and exhibits their social and political condition and natural advantages, with more apparent candor and truth, than any thing we have before met with. To emigrants, intending to settle in the Canadas, we should think it would prove of great service. The statistical portions of the work, seem to have been prepared with care, and are, we presume, entitled to full credit. He furnishes statements of the agricultural products of some of the most populous districts; from which we make the two following extracts, believing they will be regarded with general interest. The first refers to the "London District," so called, Canada West, which in 1843, it is stated, contained 109,706 cultivated acres, and possessed a population of 29,657. It produced—

	Bush.		Bush.
Wheat, .....	246,045	Peas, .....	112,734
Barley, .....	16,075	Indian Corn, .....	79,851
Rye, .....	10,162	Buckwheat, .....	23,558
Oats, .....	224,769	Potatoes, .....	268,619

The live stock owned in the district, by the official returns of 1842, were

Neat Cattle, .....	47,678	Sheep, .....	43,327
Horses, .....	7,232	Hogs, .....	2,929

The Niagara District is composed of two counties, having twenty-three townships, and a population of a little over 38,000, and 150,000 acres of land under cultivation. In 1842, the district produced—

	Bush.		Bush.
Wheat, .....	249,000	Peas, .....	96,000
Barley, .....	42,000	Indian Corn, .....	48,000
Oats, .....	249,000	Buckwheat, .....	69,000
Rye, .....	9,000	Potatoes, .....	304,000

The live stock in that year comprised 35,000 neat cattle, 54,000 sheep, 33,000 hogs, and 10,000 horses.

The work is for sale by ARMOUR and RAMSAY, Montreal.

A UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, containing topographical, statistical, and other information, of all the more important places in the known world; with a map. By Thomas Baldwin, assisted by several other gentlemen. Philadelphia; Lindsay & Blakiston—1845. 12 mo. pp. 550.

Every teacher, every reader of travels or of history, and indeed every intelligent citizen must join with us in welcoming the appearance of this work. The need of a complete and correct system of geographical pronunciation, has long been felt by all classes of the community, and from a careful examination of the book before us, as well as from the ample testimony of a number of the most distinguished literary gentlemen in different parts of the Union, we entertain no doubt that the great desideratum has at last been effectually supplied.

The present work exhibits the clearest evidence of a scrupulous attention to accuracy in every part, and the

high character of the authorities cited, both in the geographical and orthoepical department, cannot fail to increase the confidence of all respecting the great value and correctness of the Pronouncing Gazetteer. The book is necessarily of limited dimensions, to fit it for introduction into our common schools; it is however more comprehensive than many other gazetteers of much greater size. It contains a neat and handsome map of the United States, exhibiting the various canals and railroads up to the present date. To use the words of S. S. Randall, Superintendent of Common Schools of this state, "the information brought together in this work, is exceedingly valuable, as well as varied and interesting; and I know of no other source from whence it can be so profitably and readily derived."

It must be a source of gratification that both the plan of the work and its execution are wholly original and American, and cannot fail to add to the reputation of American literature.

FARMER'S LIBRARY AND MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.—Each succeeding number of this work comes to us with increased interest. The August No., a notice of which was crowded out of our columns, concludes the republication of PETZOLDT'S LECTURES TO FARMERS ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. The Journal Department contains many interesting articles, the first of which is a Dissertation on Horse-Breeding, and the Trotting Horse of the United States, prefaced by a lithographic portrait of the celebrated trotting mare *Lady Suffolk*. The second is an obituary notice of Gen. T. M. Forman, of Md., with a Curious History derived from him, of the importation of Lindsey's Arabian. Other articles follow on Under Draining, Irrigation, Entomology, Comparative value of different kinds of Sheep for the New York farmer, &c., &c.

The September number is decidedly the most interesting that has been issued. It commences the republication of THE PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE, by ALBERT D. THAER. From the attention we have been able to bestow, we think this a highly valuable work, evincing deep investigation and sound judgment on the part of the author. The articles in the other part of the work, are, A Brief Sketch of the Qualities of the Short-Horned Cattle, and their Introduction into Maryland, with a lithographic portrait of a bull of that breed; On the good and bad points of Cattle, and the formation of fat and muscle, by Mr. Read, V. S.; Sugar, its culture and manufacture; Comparison of Guano with other manures; Entomology; Silk Plant; Native or Wild Maize; Trials of Sulphuric Acid and Bones for Turnips. The frontispiece to this number is a beautiful colored engraving of the Cotton Plant in its various stages.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INSANITY.—This publication has just entered on its second volume. It is issued quarterly, each number containing 96 pages octavo. We have but just glanced at the first number of the current volume, (which is the only specimen of the work we have seen,) but notice that its contents are varied, and embrace articles on several interesting subjects—as "Historical and Descriptive Account of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum," with a handsome engraving of that institution—"Modern Improvement in the Construction, Ventilation, and warming of Buildings for the Insane,"—"Lunatic Asylums of the United States"—"Selected cases of Insanity"—"Progress of the Periodical Literature of Lunatic Asylums," &c. The work is edited by the officers of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, and published by Bennett, Backus & Hawley, Utica, at one dollar per annum, in advance.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, for July, 1845.—This work comes as usual, well filled with articles of the greatest value. It is published quarterly, each number containing 288 pages octavo. The American edition is issued by Messrs. R. & G. S. Wood, 261 Pearl-street, New-York, at \$5 per annum, in advance.

NORTH CAROLINA PLANTER.—The two first numbers of this publication have reached us. It is an octavo of 24 pages, published monthly at Raleigh, N. C., at one dollar a year in advance. Edited by THOS. J. LEMAY.

The two numbers we have received, are filled with interesting articles. We trust the work will be the means of arousing the farmers of North Carolina to the importance and profit of developing the rich natural resources of the state.

POPULAR LECTURES ON SCIENCE AND ART, BY DR. LARDNER.—We have received this interesting and very valuable work, up to the ninth number. Each number is well worth twice the price for which it is sold. The eighth and ninth Nos. contain articles on the Effects of Lightning—Popular Fallacies—Protection from Lightning—Magnetism—Electro-Magnetism—The Thermometer—Atmospheric Electricity—Evaporation, &c. Published by GREELY & McELRATH, Tribune Buildings, New-York. Twenty-five cents.

#### TRANSACTIONS OF THE N. Y. S. AG. SOCIETY.

The Editor of "The Cultivator" had determined to take no notice of the various attacks, (criticisms they cannot be called,) which have from time to time been made upon the annual vol. of Transactions issued by the N. York State Agricultural Society; and he is only induced now to refer to them, by the very ungentlemanly manner in which the name of one of the best agricultural writers and most estimable men of our state, has been brought before the public in connection with the last volume. It may not be improper to state that the 1st and 2d vols. of the Transactions were prepared for the press by the editor of this paper. That they are not what he could have desired they should be, he very cheerfully admits; but that better volumes could be made from the materials submitted to him, by any one, he does not believe, though his labor upon them, as well as all his labors in behalf of the society, for three years, were bestowed without fee or reward. The preparation of the 4th vol. of Transactions was also assigned to the editor of the Cultivator. On looking over the papers in his hands, he came to the conclusion that a decided improvement might be made in the arrangement and preparation of the matter; but not choosing to make the improvements which he deemed necessary, on his individual authority, he submitted his plan to the Executive Committee, by whom it was unanimously approved; and at his request, a committee was associated with him, consisting of Hon. J. P. BEEKMAN, the last President of the Society, and Dr. LEE, the Cor. Sec'y, to superintend, so far as it might be necessary, the preparation of the copy for the volume. Among the improvements, it was proposed to exclude, so far as possible, all matters not of permanent value, and to arrange all the papers, whether emanating from the state or county societies, under appropriate heads. In this arrangement, the Executive Committee and the Committee of Publication, unanimously concurred. To make the compilation as it should be done, the editor found would require more time than his duties would admit of his devoting to it: he therefore engaged JOHN J. THOMAS, a gentleman every way admirably qualified for the task, to perform this labor, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the Executive Committee. Mr. Thomas, it may be proper to say, had no authority to insert or omit any article, he merely acting as compiler under the direction of the Publishing Committee, by whom his labors were unanimously approved. The imputation, therefore, that Mr. Thomas had any part in rejecting the contributions of others to make room for his own, is as destitute of truth as it is scandalous on the part of the writer making it, who must have known, if he knew any thing about it, that Mr. T.'s contributions to the volume consisted of Prize Essays, the premiums for which were awarded by committees appointed by the Executive Board, who made their awards without the knowledge of the writer's names. From the entire mass of papers submitted to him, every thing was selected which was deemed of permanent utility; and as to these papers *alone*, could the editor have recourse, he could by no possibility have made the volume better; and, with the exception of a few grumblers, it has received the approbation it deserved. Those who complain that the volume does not compare with the Journal of the Royal

Agricultural Society, would do well to remember that we have as yet no class of professional writers in this state, or in this country, who have given sufficient attention to the theory or practice of agriculture, to enable them to furnish such essays as grace many of the pages of the journals of the Royal and Highland Societies. We can expect little more at present than the simple details and practical observations of men who have paid more attention to the labors of the husbandman than to those of the student of nature. From the attention now given to the subject, however, we may look for a gradual and a rapid improvement in our agricultural literature.

#### PLANTING CHESTNUTS

The rapid growth of the chestnut, the excellence of its timber, and its fine ornamental appearance, render it a desirable object of cultivation. The fruit which it produces too is not the least consideration.

Many, however, who attempt raising the trees, partially or wholly fail in causing the seeds to germinate. This is usually owing to the seeds becoming *dry* before they are planted. A few days exposure to dry air is sufficient to prevent their growing. Hence, as soon as they are taken from the tree they should be at once planted before drying a day, or mixed with moist sand, and kept in that condition till planted. They should not be covered more than an inch and a half deep if the soil is heavy, nor more than two inches if it is light; but a still better way is to plant them half that depth, and then spread on a thin covering—say one inch of peat, or rotten leaves, which will keep the surface soft and moist.

It must be remembered that mice are exceedingly fond of the nuts, and if planted near grass lands, or other places frequented by mice, the young plants will be missing the next season.

#### PITT'S CORN AND COB-CUTTER.

In our August No. we briefly mentioned this machine. Mr. Pitts has recently exhibited it in this city, and we have had an opportunity of examining it more particularly. It seems to us completely adapted to its purpose. Its advantages are—1. Great simplicity of construction; not being liable to get out of order, but in case of injury, readily repaired. 2. Portableness; occupying less space than the common grind-stone used by farmers. 3. The facility with which it will grind corn and cob in any condition; its peculiar construction enabling it to work equally well whether the corn is in a damp, green, or dry state. 4. Its adaptedness to grinding shelled corn, coffee, peas, or beans, without any alteration or change of gear. 5. The grain is not heated in being ground; thus obviating the tendency of the meal to sour or ferment.

It does not make *fine* meal, but it is fine enough for any description of stock, and is indeed, we believe, about as fine as corn-meal is preferred for ordinary domestic purposes at the south. It is readily adapted to any power. With one horse, one man will easily grind six bushels an hour—though twelve bushels an hour have been ground with the same force. They will soon be for sale in Albany, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Address H. A. PITTS, Winthrop, Maine, or JOHN A. PITTS, Rochester, N. Y.

#### DEEP PLOWING.

We have occasionally urged the importance of deep ening the soil, by turning up and mixing with the surface, small portions of the subsoil, where its nature is such as to produce beneficial effects. We have known many instances of the beneficial effects of such a course. Dr. D. H. Robinson, of Farmington, Ontario Co., N. Y., being compelled to prepare a piece of grass land for wheat, late in summer, plowed it very deep, not less in any place than eight inches, but averaging nine or ten inches. This was thoroughly harrowed, with a small dressing of rotted manure, and sowed upon the inverted sod. The product was thirty-five bushels per acre, on land where twenty bushels are usually considered a heavy



crop. Another very skilful farmer of our acquaintance, finds so much benefit from the mixture of the subsoil, that he considers a decided advantage would result, so far as raising wheat is concerned, if six inches of the surface of his land were entirely removed and carried off.

Subsoil plowing would doubtless be useful in such cases to a certain extent; but we would more particularly recommend thorough *trench* plowing—one plow to follow the first, so as to loosen and throw up the soil to the depth of at least one foot,—the last team to be double and attached to a strong plow.

#### BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

AN immense interest is evidently awakened throughout the country in favor of these meetings, and it is only necessary that they be properly conducted, to ensure their great and permanent usefulness.

There are, or may be, important advantages of a social, may we not be permitted to say *political* nature, connected with these annual gatherings of those devoted to the agricultural interest. A free and familiar intercourse should be had by farmers, on all topics connected with their calling. The various modes of protecting and advancing this interest—the most important of all interests, both in a national and individual sense—should be freely discussed and understood. As no other opportunity is more favorable, let the great meeting of the New-York State Agricultural Society, be made an annual AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS, where the ways and means of advancing the cause of agriculture and the interests therewith connected, shall be fully considered. Let this plan be adopted and continued, till an union of feeling and concert of action among this class, shall cause their influence to be felt and *answered* in our national councils! till the farmer shall receive from our legislative bodies the respect to which his acknowledged usefulness entitles him!

From the advantage which these shows afford for the sale or exchange of animals, the purchase of implements of husbandry and articles of every description, it is very desirable that the feature of *fairs* should as far as possible be incorporated into the general system of agricultural associations. To all classes it would be convenient, but to purchasers and breeders of stock, the opportunity of comparing the merits of different breeds, herds, and particular animals, and obtaining by purchase or exchange, such as each one needs to carry forward his improvements, would be of incalculable benefit. If, for instance, the show of the New-York State Society could be permanently located at some point easily accessible, the purchasers and sellers of all kinds of stock, from a large portion of the country, would resort thither in crowds; and the longer the system was continued, the greater would be its advantages, and the greater would be the numbers annually drawn together.

We have been induced to make these latter remarks, from knowing that numerous sales of stock and implements took place at the late exhibition at Utica. From what we saw and heard, we have reason to believe that sales were effected at this exhibition to a much greater extent than at any previous one: indeed, we are informed by those whose position enables them to possess correct information on this subject, that the sales made at this time, were more extensive than at all previous shows of the society included. Sheep, of both fine and long-wooled breeds, were purchased for various sections of the country, from Maine to Mississippi. Horses were purchased for different sections—the pair of matched or carriage horses which took the first premium, being bought by Mr GILMOR, of Maryland. Cattle of various breeds, also, changed owners to a considerable extent, and at fair prices.

The *Tribune* suggests another improvement in conducting these fairs, to which we cordially respond, viz: that “there be a succession of off-hand, farmer-like addresses, by all who shall be deemed able and shall avow themselves willing to shed light on any department of agriculture.” By having suitable men engaged beforehand, to speak on various subjects—as stock of different

kinds, cultivation of different crops, manures, &c., we have no doubt that a great amount of information of the most practical and valuable kind, would be elicited. We hope to see these suggestions carried out, and the usefulness of the society perfected and extended to the utmost limit.

#### FOREIGN.

By the latest arrival we have our foreign exchanges to the first of September. It seems to be well established that the wheat crop of Great Britain will prove a full average. The harvest was very late, owing to the prevalence of cold and wet weather. Much of the grain was beaten down in the fields, and great anxiety was at one time experienced lest it should be injured by sprouting; but it is stated that the expected losses in this particular are not of a serious nature. Numerous accounts are given of the injury to the potatoe crop by the *rot*, which by the description seems to be similar to the disease from which so much damage has been experienced in this country for the last few years. Throughout the kingdom there appears to be plentiful supplies of hay and pasture herbage; by which the graziers are considerably benefitted, and stock has been brought into fine condition. Advices from Scotland and Ireland are favorable to the yield of wheat, barley and oats.

DR. DANA'S ESSAY ON MANURES.—We notice that this valuable paper is copied at length into the London Farmer's Magazine. It is a sterling production, and we are pleased to see that it is appreciated on the other side of the water.

#### TRANSPLANTING APPLE TREES.

All hardy fruit trees, more especially apples, will bear a considerable portion of manure in the soil, provided it has previously been well intermixed with the soil and thoroughly rotted.

A very successful experiment was made two years ago by the writer, the results of which are now very striking, by digging very large holes for apple trees, and filling them with a mixture of soil and rotted manure. A thorough intermixture of the soil and manure was effected, as they were gradually filled in, by means of a large toothed iron rake. The holes were about seven feet in diameter, and a foot deep. In setting out the trees, common garden earth only was placed in contact with the roots, consequently the effect of the mixed rotted manure was not visible the first year. The present year, however, its influence has been most obvious in the rapid growth of the shoots, and in the uncommonly dark and rich hue of the large and luxuriant foliage.

It is hardly necessary to add that the soil as a matter of course was kept clean and in a mellow state, and that the trees were tied to an upright stake, driven into the hole before filling, to prevent shaking and loosening by the wind.

#### STATE OF THE CROPS.

CONNECTICUT.—Mr. J. S. YEOMANS, Columbia, under date of Sept. 1, says—“The grass crop was not an average; oats good; corn will be injured some by drouth, but I think there will be more than an average crop.”

CANADA WEST.—Mr. J. B. BAGWELL, near Toronto, writes that winter wheat turned out well—20 to 40 bushels per acre—25 bushels being the general average of the neighborhood. Quality good. Spring wheat light—injured by rust—not more than 15 to 20 bushels per acre, but gave straw enough for 25 to 30 bushels. Italian spring wheat is on the whole the best of the spring varieties for that section. It is a week or ten days earlier than the other varieties. Oats very short, hay light—no rain of consequence since the middle of June. Early potatoes a failure—late ones may do better if frost holds off. Peas not an average. Corn nearly worthless. Fruit of all kinds scarce, being mostly killed by frosts in May.

Potatoes had better be dug as soon as possible. Turnips, cabbages, &c., may stay in the ground till Nov.

## LIST OF PREMIUMS,

Awarded at the New York State Fair, Utica.

[Continued from page 318.]

## FLOWERS.

Greatest variety and quantity, Fred. W. Boyce, Utica, Gold Medal.	
2nd do. do., Ellwanger and Barry, Rochester,.....	\$5
3d do. do., Mrs. Prof. Jackson, Schenectady,.....	Vol Tr.
Best Floral Ornament, F. W. Boyce, Utica,.....	Silver Medal.
2d " " Mrs. Lyndes, ".....	\$3
3d " " Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester,....	Vol. Tr.
Best seedling Dahlia, F. W. Boyce, Utica,.....	\$3
" 25 varieties Dahlias, Mrs. Prof. Jackson, Schenectady, ....	5

## DISCRETIONARY.

12 beautiful Dahlias, I. H. Chedell, Auburn,.....	\$2
Collection rare Flowers, Mrs. Lawrence, Utica,.....	Vol. Tr.
Do. do. Mr. J. E. Hinman, Utica,.....	do.
Do. do. Mrs. Benjamin, ".....	do.
Lemon Tree, &c., &c., S. D. Childs, ".....	Col. Tour.
Rare plants, &c., J. B. Marchesi, ".....	Vol Tr.

## Premiums on Flour.

John Rowling, Jr., Manlius, good,.....	Dip.
Jno. Williams, Rochester, better,.....	\$3
J. G. Rowling, Jr., Manlius, best,.....	5
Baily, Wheeler & Co., Utica, Air Tight Parlor Stove, 1st pr.,	"
E. Tyrrel & Son, Utica, Atwood's Empire Cooking Stove,	"
1st premium.....	Dip.
Robinson and Vanderbilt, Albany, four light pleasure wagons,	"
D. A. Lyons, Utica, light pleasure wagon,.....	\$3
Wm. Little, Edwards, double acting bellows,.....	Dip.
Cha's Pope & Co., Syracuse, plating.....	"
O. Reynolds, Webster, best beehive,.....	"
Bailey, Wheeler & Co, Utica, air tight parlor stove,.....	Dip.
Ray & Madole, Norwich, Chenango county, steel hammer,	"
good workmanship,.....	Vol. Tr.
Thomas Potter, Utica, knitting and lace machines, very in-	"
genious articles,.....	Dip. and Vol. Tr.
Benjamin S. Walcott, Agent of the N. Y. Mills, presented a	"
number of pieces of corded dimity, bleached shirting, twilled	"
jeans, French (pantaloons,) plain and corded skirts; articles	"
which were of superior excellence,.....	Dip.
Mrs. H. Rhodes, South Trenton, Oneida county, a box of	"
butter elegantly wrought into representations of various im-	"
plements,.....	Dip.

## PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

New-York, September 22, 1845.

COTTON.—Upland and Florida—inferior, 6½a7—fair and good	
air, 8½a9. Mobile and New Orleans—inferior, 6½a7½—fair and	
good fair, 9 to 9½a10. According to the Tribune,	
" Total sales for the week ending this evening,.....	7,500
" " since the 1st inst.,.....	14,000
" Receipts,.....	7,200
Stock on hand this day,.....	35,000
BUTTER.—Western, 11a14—Goshen, 18a25.	
CHEESE—5½a7.	
FLOUR—Michigan and Ohio, \$4.37½a\$4.50—Genesee, \$4.75a	
\$4.81½.	
GRAIN—Wheat, Genesee, \$1.03½—barley, 67 cts.—corn, south-	
ern, 53 cts.—oats, 41a42 cts.	
HEMP—Dew rotted, American, per ton, \$90—Sisal, \$130	
HOPS—per lb. 13a15 cents.	
HAMS—scarce, 8½a9 cts.	
BEEF—Mess. \$9.	
LARD—8a8½—firm and wanted.	
PORK—mess \$11a\$14.	
TOBACCO—Kentucky, per lb. 3 cents—Connecticut seed leaf,	
8a10.	
WOOL.—(Boston prices.) Sept. 22:	
Prime or Saxony fleeces, washed per lb.....	\$0.37a0.40
American full blood fleeces,.....	35a0.37
" three-fourths blood fleeces,.....	33a0.34
" half blood do.....	31a0.32
" one-fourth blood and common,....	28a0.30

**WATER FOR CALVES.**—A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator, speaks a kind word for *such calves* as cannot speak for themselves, and says they need a supply of good water and partake of it freely, even if liberally and constantly supplied with milk.

## STODDARD'S STRAWBERRY.

**PERSONS** wishing to obtain the Seedling Strawberry noticed in the Cultivator for August last, p. 251. can obtain them by addressing Col. J. S. STODDARD, Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y. Price, \$5 per 50 plants. They can be sent by Express to any part of the country.

## MACEDON NURSERY.

**THE** partnership formerly existing between Thomas & Smith, having been dissolved, orders for fruit trees will be received by J. J. THOMAS, Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

A thorough revision of his list of fruits having taken place, and new ground extensively occupied, trees of many varieties can be furnished of only small size before another year.

## RENSSELAER INSTITUTE.

A PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

**THE** winter term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 5th of November next. The course of studies pursued is still the same with that pursued when under the charge of Prof. Eaton, with the addition of Theoretical Mathematics.

The following is a brief view of the branches pursued in the Institute.

1. Theoretic Mathematics.
2. Practical Mathematics with special application to Surveying, Navigation, and Civil Engineering.
3. Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, and Magnetism, with their applications.
4. Chemistry, experimental and practical. This science will be taught and illustrated with particular reference to Agriculture and the Arts.
5. Natural History, including Botany, Geology, Mineralogy and Zoology.
6. Occasional lectures will be given on subjects pertaining to Taste, Morals, and the Christian Religion.

Besides the courses of lectures by the Faculty, each student is required to give lectures on the branch of science which he is pursuing, illustrating his subjects—in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy by surveys, measurements, observations, or experiments of his own—in Chemistry with experiments performed with his own hands—and in Natural History, as far as possible, by specimens of his own collection; and he thus acquires theoretic and practical knowledge, as he is explaining it to others. In this method of instruction it is hardly possible for a person to pass through the appointed lectures, illustrations and experiments, without attaining an intimate and familiar acquaintance with the studies prescribed. The learner becomes himself the teacher, and he must first learn in order thus to explain his subject to others.

Rev. N. S. S. BEEMAN, D. D., Pre-t.

WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER, } V. Pres'ts.

Hon. DAVID BUEL,

GEORGE H. COOK,

JOHN WRIGHT, M. D., } Professors.

The price for tuition will be \$15 per term—two terms in the year—one commencing on the first Wednesday in November, and continuing 20 weeks, and the other commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and continuing 22 weeks. Those who perform a course of experiments with their own hands, are charged \$8 extra for chemical substances and apparatus, unavoidably destroyed.

Board can be had from \$2 to \$2.75 per week.

Oct. 1, 1845—2t.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

**FIVE FARMS** in Loudon county, Virginia, will be sold at public auction on the premises, at noon, the 25th day of October next.

These farms are portions of the estate called "Oak Hill" in Loudon County, the late residence of Ex-President Monroe, deceased; are about 30 miles distant from Alexandria, Georgetown, and the city of Washington, and about 9 miles from the banks of the Potomac and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, where there is every facility for cheap transportation of produce to tide water.

Farm No. 1, contains 200 acres, more or less, and is now occupied by Joseph Hawkins; on it is a frame dwelling-house and sundry other improvements, several good springs, and running water through its whole extent, with a fair proportion of arable, meadow, and woodland bordering on Little River.

No. 2, is generally known as Boggins' Farm, and is of size to suit a purchaser. It contains 60 acres of superior meadow land, and a fair proportion of arable and woodland, with Little River passing through it.

No. 3, lies between the farm occupied by Mr. Hawkins, and that on which Capt. Mattocks resides. It consists of 200 acres, more or less, about 150 of which are cleared and arable, the balance well timbered land.

No. 4, contains from 250 to 350 acres, more or less, at the option of the purchaser. It lies south of Farm No. 1; 100 acres of it being arable, the balance consisting of wood land, and a fine meadow lying on Little River.

No. 5, is composed of 200 acres, more or less, of red land, lying directly upon the Alexandria and Winchester Turnpike, having upon it a comfortable dwelling house, two wells of pure water, together with a barn and a brick wagon stand. The two houses, independent of the land, rent for \$85 per annum. This property bordering as it does on the main road and stage route to Alexandria and Washington, offers great inducements. It is admirably adapted for grazing cattle, being most excellent grass land.

These farms are composed of good soil, capable of great improvement, and producing good crops of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, &c., &c. They are superior lands for the purpose of grazing cattle, and as Stock Farms.

The terms of sale will be most favorable, say one-fourth down, and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest.

Further description is deemed unnecessary, it being presumed all who wish to purchase, will examine for themselves.

Offers for any of the above property will be received till the day of sale, and any further information afforded on application, in person, or by letter to the subscriber. S. L. GOUVERNEUR.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1845—1t

## BOOKS FOR SALE.

**AMERICAN Farmer's Encyclopedia**, price \$4—**Skinner's Cattle Doctor**, price 50 cents, and a **variety of other works**, for sale at the office of "The Cultivator."



## SHORT HORN DURHAMS FOR SALE.

9 HEAD of this valuable breed of animals are now offered for sale by the subscriber, having more than he can well keep on his farm, viz: Rose, 9 years old, a good milker, having given 25 quarts per day, on pasture only. She is in calf by my prize bull Meteor, and will drop her calf about the middle of August. Empress, nearly as good a milker as Rose. She dropped her calf about a month ago, and will be bulled by Meteor. Eunice, 5 years old, white, bulled by my imported bull Duke of Wellington, 25th of June, a good milker; her dam has given 32 quarts of milk a day on pasture only. Julia, four-year-old heifer, recently bulled by Meteor. Lily, two-year-old heifer, white, bulled by Meteor, 9th of June, and three yearling heifers, roan, red, and white, got by Wellington and Meteor. A yearling bull, got by Meteor, out of a cow bred by Charles H. Hall, Esq., of Harlem. The Cows above named were bred by the Bullocks, of Albany county, and their descendants. This stock has the reputation of being good milkers. Gentlemen desirous of procuring the blood of the celebrated herd of Thomas Bates, Esq., of Yorkshire, can do so, with a cross of the Bullock stock, as the sires of the young animals are from that gentleman's herd, and the cows are in calf by the same bulls. This strain of blood can hardly fail to make good milkers. Letters, post paid, will receive an answer. The animals will be sold from \$100 to \$125 a head. A credit from 6 to 12 months will be given for approved paper. GEO. VAIL.  
Troy, July 25, 1845.—2t.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now resides, situate in the village of Auburn, in the county of Cayuga, and containing 100½ acres.

This farm lies upon the south side of the western turnpike, (now Genesee-st., Auburn,) and is well known as having been the residence of Hon. Nathaniel Garrow, deceased, for many years.

The buildings, fences and other erections thereon, are ample and in good repair; the soil will vie with that of any other farm in Western New-York, for fertility, variety and earliness of vegetation. Great attention has been paid as well by the former as also by the present owner, to the selection and cultivation of choice fruit, and there is now upon the farm, in full bearing, a great abundance of the best varieties of apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, &c. &c. The farm is well watered, durable springs, which give a never failing and ample supply.

The location is believed to be as desirable as that of any other arm in the state, as well for farming purposes as also for the residence of the gentleman or a man of business, being withing a few minutes walk from the Rail Road Depot, and within a few fods of the Female Seminary.

A credit will be given, if desired, for a large portion of the purchase money, for a term of years upon payment of interest annually. Inquiries may be made of the subscriber upon the premises, of LUTHER TUCKER, Esq., Editor Cultivator, Albany, or of DAVID WRIGHT, Esq., Auburn.

Auburn, N. Y., July 14, 1845.—3t.

## A LAKE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm owned by Hon. JEDEDIAH MORGAN at the time of his death, situate on the east side of, and adjoining, the Cayuga Lake, about two miles south of the village of Aurora, in the town of Ledyard, (formerly Scipio,) containing about 360 acres, with a good porportion of Timber Land, on which he oak and hickory predominate. The road leading from Auburn, to Ithaca, via Aurora, passes through the Farm, dividing it into two nearly equal parts.

The land is of an excellent quality, as well for wheat and other grain as also for grass.

The situation and location is believed to be as eligible, and to combine as many advantages, as any other farm in the county. The first point of land which makes into the Cayuga Lake, above the village of Aurora, is a part of the farm.

A large proportion of the purchase money can remain, secured by bond and mortgage, upon annual interest. Any person wishing to view the farm, can do so by applying to C. C. WHITE, the tenant upon the premises. The whole will be sold together, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. Letters of inquiry addressed to the subscriber, post paid, will be promptly answered.

DAVID WRIGHT,

Trustee of the Estate of Jed'h Morgan, dec'd.

Auburn, July 14, 1845.—August 1—3t.

## NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE,

MADE by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., may be had by application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Liberty-street, New-York, or by addressing a letter (post paid) with directions how to ship, &c., to "The Lodi Manufacturing Co., New-York." The price for it, delivered anywhere in New-York city, free of cartage, &c., is as follows: For one barrel, \$2.00; for two bbls., \$3.50; for three barrels, \$5.00; four barrels, \$6.68; five barrels, \$8.00; six barrels, \$9.75; and for any quantity over six barrels, \$1.50 per barrel. Pamphlets and instructions for its use, may be obtained gratis at our office.

The Lodi Manufacturing Co., defy competition in the art of making a cheap, powerful, and lasting manure, and strenuously invite a fair trial between an equal cost of their poudrette, and an equal cost of the best guano in existence.

It is hoped that the successful trial of poudrette upon wheat, on Long Island, the last season, will encourage many others in other parts of the country, to make a trial of its effects this season. Quantity per acre for wheat is 10 barrels, or 40 bushels sown broadcast with the seed, and harrowed in.

Sept 1—2t.

## NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

HAVING taken the commodious store, No. 187 Water street, the subscriber is now opening the largest and most complete assortment of Agricultural implements, of all kinds, ever yet offered in this market. Most of these are of very highly improved pattern—warranted to be made of the best materials—put together in the strongest manner, of a very superior finish, and offered at the lowest cash prices.

## SEEDS FOR THE FARMER.

Such as improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Ruta Baga, Turnep, Cabbage, Beet, Carrot, Parsnep, Clover, and Grass seeds, improved varieties of Potatoes, &c., &c.

## FERTILIZERS.

Peruvian and African Guano, Poudrette, Bonedust, Lime, Plaster of Paris, &c.

## FRUIT, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best nurseries, gardens, and conservatories in the United States.

## HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND POULTRY.

Orders executed for stock of all kinds to the best advantage.

## WIRE CLOTHS AND SIEVES.

Different kinds and sizes of these constantly on hand.

The subscriber requests samples sent to him of any new or improved implements, seeds, &c. &c., which if found valuable, extra pains will be taken to bring them before the public.

A. B. ALLEN, 187 Water-st., New-York.

Sept. 1—2t.

## FRUIT TREES.

THE subscribers are now ready to receive orders for superior Fruit Trees, viz: APPLES, PLUMS, PEARS, CHERRIES, PEACHES, QUINCES, &c., &c., from their new and extensive nursery. Their assortment, which they offer for sale the coming fall, is very large and fine. The trees are handsome, thrifty, and of the most suitable size and age for transplanting, and being propagated by the proprietors themselves with the most scrupulous care, either from bearing trees in their own grounds, or from others of undoubted genuineness, and being in every other respect until they are sent from the nursery, under their immediate personal supervision, they can be confidently recommended.

It is expected that all orders coming from persons unknown to the proprietors, will be accompanied by a remittance, or that some responsible reference will be given. Orders are entered on the order book, to be forwarded as soon as practicable in the fall. Orders respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention.

WILSON, THORBURN & TELLER, or

WM. THORBURN, Seedsman, 38 Broadway,

Albany, Sept. 1—3t.

A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again or by wholesale.

## FAN MILL AND CRADLE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers continue to manufacture Fan Mills and Grain Cradles of the very best quality. The subscribers have recently improved their Fan Mills, so that wheat and all other kinds of grain and seeds are thoroughly cleaned by being run through the mill once. Said improvement has been secured by letters patent, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1845.

Notwithstanding the labor and expense which we have bestowed upon the improvement of our Fan-Mills, we are enabled to furnish the "Patent Fan-Mills" at the same prices which we have received for mills heretofore manufactured by us.

We manufacture four different sizes of Fan-Mills, seven sieves to each mill. Prices from \$21 to \$27, according to size.

Orders from abroad promptly filled, and a liberal discount to dealers.

I. T. GRANT,

D. H. VIALI.

Schaghticoke, Junction P. O., Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

We the subscribers certify that we have witnessed the operation of I. T. Grant & Co.'s "Patent Fan-Mill," upon wheat and all kinds of grain and seeds, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to any mill now in use. The operation of cleaning wheat is performed with one-half the time and labor required by other mills, as it chaffs and screens at the same time. All kinds of grain and seeds are thoroughly cleaned by being run through the mill once. We cheerfully recommend, and advise all farmers who wish to purchase a fan-mill, to purchase the "Patent Fan-Mill" manufactured by I. T. Grant & Co.

John M. Mott,

L. D. Eddy,

Cha's J. Wilber,

James H. Rice,

Moses Buckley,

P. G. Williman,

Calvin Morse,

James H. Jones,

H. K. Duer,

John Case,

Henry P. Stuntz,

Philip H. Stuntz,

Edwin Smith,

James G. Gordon,

George W. Corry,

Francis Crocker,

Wm. B. Gordon.

I know little of the utility of the fan-mill above described except from information. I am, however, personally acquainted with almost every one of the above subscribers, and have no hesitation in saying that the most implicit confidence may be reposed in all they certify.

JOB PIERSON.

I am intimately acquainted with the Hon. Job Pierson, who has signed the above certificate. He is a highly respectable man (formerly member of Congress,) and I have great confidence in him.

W. L. MARCY.

For sale at WARREN'S, in Troy. WM. THORBURN'S, Albany, and D. L. CLAWSON'S, 192 Water-street, New-York.

Sept. 1—3t.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Cultivator, at \$1.00 per 100 words for each insertion.

## FINE WOOLLED BUCKS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Bucks, of various ages, and of the best quality, both for fineness and weight of fleece, as well as for shape and constitution, can be had if applied for soon. A part of them are pure Merino, and a part a cross of the Merino and Saxon. Address, post-paid, **SANFORD HOWARD,** Albany, Oct. 1. Office of the Cultivator.

## SEEDLING APPLE-TREES FOR SALE.

BY J. J. THOMAS, at his Nursery, Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., one year old, and from 5 to 10 inches high, at \$3 per thousand. No charge made for packing, for orders of 5000 each; or 50 cts. per 1000 for less. Orders to be post-paid and accompanied with remittances. Oct. 1—1t.

## MACEDON NURSERY.

THE unsettled accounts of the late firm of Thomas & Smith, Macedon, are left with the subscriber.

The original object of this establishment, viz: "the propagation of select varieties of Proved Fruits only," will be rigidly adhered to.

It is gratifying to be able to state that an extensive collection now coming into bearing, has enabled me to add several kinds of great value to the stock before cultivated, which in due time will be offered for sale. **WILLIAM R. SMITH.**

Macedon, Wayne Co., 8 mo. 25th, 1845.

## BRINKLEYVILLE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber offers in market, most articles in the nursery line, as fruit trees, &c., to suit more especially, southern latitudes. But his large number (especially of the Scuppernong,) of choicest American grape vines, he hopes will accommodate those desirous of speedy success in fine profitable vineyards. Medium prices of well rooted vines from 15 cts. to 75 cts. each, according to kinds, size, and numbers taken at once. Cuttings from 25 to 60 cts. per dozen. Early planting important south. Wines from 25 cts. to 75 cts. per bottle, and from \$15 to \$50 per barrel, according to quality and age. Cordials higher than wines. **SIDNEY WELLER.** Brinkleyville, Halifax Co., N. C., Oct. 1—1t

## SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK.

I WILL offer at public sale, at my farm, 5 miles from Baltimore, on the 30th day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following valuable stock, consisting of two full bred Holstein Bulls, 4 and 2 years old; one imported Holstein Cow; two full bred Heifers, (Holstein,) 3 and 1 year old; 5 Heifers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Holstein, giving milk; 3 heifers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Holstein, giving milk; 12 half breed Holsteins, good milkers. **E. KENLY.**

Oct. 1—1t. (\$1)

## PLOW CASTINGS FOR CASH.

THE undersigned has just received the agency from a large and well known manufacturer to sell his plow castings, and is enabled to offer them at a lower price than ever sold in this market, for cash or approved paper. Southern dealers and others supplied at short notice. **JAMES PLANT.**

New-York, Oct. 1—1t.

5 Burling slip.

## FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the Kinderhook Nursery, an unusually fine assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, &c., now cultivated.

The trees are of good size and exceedingly thrifty. The stock of Cherries, Peaches, and Apples, particularly, is very large, and of beautiful growth.

Also on hand, an excellent stock of Ornamental trees, comprising European Mountain Ash, European Linden, Evergreens, &c., &c.

Also, stocks and seedling trees.

Catalogues will be furnished gratis to all applicants. It is particularly requested that all orders be forwarded as early as possible, say by the 15th of October, so that they may be executed as soon as the season will admit.

Trees packed in the very best manner, and delivered at the Kinderhook Steamboat Landing, or Railroad Depot, free of expense.

Kinderhook, August 14, 1845—1t\*

HENRY SNYDER.

## ALBANY AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

23 Dean-street, Albany, N. Y.

THE undersigned will open on the 1st of October, a warehouse for the sale of every variety of improved farm implements both at wholesale and retail. He intends to make his warehouse a general depository of the best implements manufactured in this and other states, and confidently believes that his experience of many years as a practical farmer, and for the last few years as proprietor of an agricultural store in Rome, N. Y., together with his general acquaintance with manufacturers of farm implements, will enable him to select the best articles in use. Particular attention will be given to the sale of seeds of every description. Persons having valuable implements or choice seeds to dispose of, are invited to deposit them here for sale. The store may be found in the new building, No. 23 Dean-street, adjoining the store of Vose & Co., in the rear of Stanwix Hall. It is also within a few steps of the Mohawk and Hudson, and the Boston Rail-Road offices. **ELON COMSTOCK.**

Oct. 1, 1845.

## PRINCE'S LINNÆAN GARDEN AND NURSERIES, Flushing, L. I., near New-York.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT.

THESE Nurseries are not only the largest in the Union, covering near 60 acres, but the collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and Plants, is the most extensive and select in America, being the result of investigation during a century. The specimen grounds comprising 1700 trees from which the Nurseries are ingrafted, thereby ensuring their accuracy. The collection contains more than 500 new and rare varieties of fruits, and above 1000 rare varieties of flowering shrubs, and roses, that are in no other nursery. The new descriptive Catalogues, with reduced prices, and directions for culture, will be sent to every post-paid applicant, and all orders will be executed with that accuracy and dispatch which characterize the establishment. The public are cautioned against a spurious use of our name and title, by an Attorney at Law, named Winter. Oct. 1—1t. **WM R. PRINCE & Co.**

## MOUNT HOPE BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that their present stock which they offer for sale the ensuing fall of 1845, and spring of 1846, is the finest ever grown in Western New-York, and unsurpassed in quality by any establishment in the country.

The collection of fruits comprises the most esteemed varieties of the APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, QUINCE, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE, ALMOND, GRAPES, &c.

Pears on Quince Stocks intended for growing in the pyramidal form, and will bear the year after transplanting; they may be planted from six to 8 feet apart, and are consequently admirably adapted for garden culture.

Three thousand trees of the valuable native apple, the "Northern Spy," are yet on hand, generally acknowledged to be one of the best varieties cultivated.

Strawberries, all the celebrated new varieties, including the remarkably large and productive new seedling "STODDARD'S WASHINGTON ALPINE."

Gooseberries and currants, of the largest and finest varieties.

Raspberries of all kinds.

The collection of Roses is very fine, including a very choice assortment of standard or tree roses, 4 to 6 feet high; these are beautiful objects for lawns or borders—most of them are perpetual or ever-blooming.

Also a large collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

The trees are well grown, thrifty, and beautiful, and have been propagated with such care as to ensure correctness. All are warranted genuine as represented.

A new descriptive catalogue is in the course of preparation, and will be forwarded gratis to all post-paid applications.

Trees and plants packed in the best style, and shipped to any port or place that may be designated.

Oct. 1—1t

ELLWANGER & BARRY